

WHAT'S COMING SUNDAY?
See FORECAST of offers to buy, sell, let,
lease, exchange, etc.
On the First Want Page Today

VOL. 74. NO. 71.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL EDITION

(Complete Market Reports.)

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1921—18 PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS

**U. S. PROPOSES THREE POWERS SCRAP
66 CAPITAL SHIPS, CEASE BUILDING****FIVE ROBBERS
GET \$8000 IN
EAST ALTON
BANK HOLDUP**

Four Masked Men, Carrying
Revolvers, Compel Cashier
of Illinois State Bank and
His Assistant to Lie on
Floor.

OFFICIALS SAY LOSS
MAY REACH \$12,000

One Robber Asks for Car-
tridge Company Payroll,
Which Bank Had in Its
Possession for Payment
Today.

Five robbers obtained between
\$8000 and \$12,000 in currency at the
Illinois State Bank of East Alton,
Mo., at 10:30 o'clock this morning.
Officials of the bank said they would
not be able to check the exact
amount before evening, but that it
would probably be found that the
larger sum was taken.

Four of them entered the bank,
wearing black handkerchiefs over
their lower portions of their faces,
and carrying revolvers, and held up
the cashier and assistant cashier,
who were alone in the bank. The
fifth robber remained at the wheel
of an automobile outside.

The robbers evidently had knowl-
edge that the bank was in possession
of funds for the payroll of the West-
ern Cartridge Co. factory at East
Alton, for they demanded the pay-
roll money. Most of the money they
obtained was being held for delivery
to the factory today.

Cashier Tells of Robbery.
H. V. Green of Alton, cashier of
the bank, described the robbery to
the Post-Dispatch reporter.

"I was behind the cage with the
assistant cashier, Warren Lorton, of
East Alton," he said, "and no one
else was in the bank. The bank is
on the St. Louis road, which is the
main street of the town. The first
I knew about the robbery, four
men, who had their faces covered
below the eyes with black handker-
chiefs, and who carried revolvers,
came in from the door and ordered
me to 'Put 'em up.'"

"Open Safe Is Looted.
They took about \$2000 currency
from the counter, inside the cage,
and then they took the rest from
the big safe, which was standing
over. They didn't get any bonds or
other securities. They left about \$5
left over on the counter, and
what all the money they did leave.
They took my gold watch, which
was on it a charm from a St. Louis
jewelry store, where I formerly worked.
I valued the charm highly and be-
stowed them to return it, so they gave
me back the watch and charm. They
took a revolver from my desk.

"They made an unusual lot
of noise as they walked in, but we didn't
pay any attention to them at first,
thinking they were meter inspectors.
I could see that they had a green
tint to their faces, and one of them
was carrying a gun in front of the
other, with another man at the wheel.
The four men came right in behind
me and with his revolver and made
me lie on the floor. Two of them
took the money and the other one
took a grain sack for it. One of them
was all the talking.

"Where's that Western Cartridge
payroll money?" he asked, and I told
them we paid it last Thursday. "No
didn't, it's here," he said, and they
began to look around.

Chiefs of British and American Delegations

ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

**MAYOR ASKS FOR
CONCERTED ACTION
IN BUILDING WORK**

Issues Proclamation Showing
Where City's Progress Is
Retarded by Stagnation in
Construction.

Mayor Kiel today issued a procla-
mation directing attention to the
stagnation in the building industry
and appointing Director of Public
Welfare Cunliff to call conferences
of owners, contractors, material
men and representatives of organ-
ized labor, with a view to having all
sides make concessions in the inter-
est of a large building program.

The Mayor's action follows an ex-
haustive survey of conditions in the
building industry in this city, pub-
lished exclusively in last Tuesday's
Post-Dispatch, in which it was
shown that building projects aggre-
gating \$20,000,000 were being held
up by high costs.

Following the publication of this
article, the Master Builders' Asso-
ciation appointed a committee to
meet with a like committee from
the Building Trades Council to dis-
cuss conditions. These committees
met Thursday and appointed sub-
committees to make a survey of
conditions to serve as a basis for fur-
ther discussions. The committee
will meet again at 2:30 p. m. Tues-
day, at the headquarters of the Mas-
ter Builders in the Century Building
to receive reports of the subcommit-
tees.

Cunliff will represent the public in
the conference that he will call. He
will endeavor to induce the unions
to reduce the basic wage of \$1.25 an
hour and to prevail upon material
dealers and manufacturers to reduce
prices of materials.

Mayor Summarizes Conditions.
In his proclamation, Mayor Kiel
recites that lack of building is re-
tarding the city's economic progress
and contributing largely to unem-
ployment. He states that concerted
action by investors, contractors, ma-
terial men and the unions is neces-
sary to remedy this situation, and
adds:

Therefore I hereby call upon
all of these who are contempla-

**RAIN PROBABLY TONIGHT OR
TOMORROW; WARMER TONIGHT****THE TEMPERATURES.**

1 a. m.	30	11 a. m.	35
4 a. m.	29	1 p. m.	38
7 a. m.	28	3 p. m.	38
10 a. m.	30	5 p. m.	38

Official fore-

cast for St.

Louis and vicin-

ity: Increasing

cloudiness with

rain late tonight

or tomorrow;

warmer tonight.

Missouri—

Rain probably

tonight and to-

morrow; warm-

er tonight; cold-

er in northwest

portion tomor-

row afternoon.

Illinois—In-

creasing cloudi-

ness with rain

or snow in north

and south por-

tion beginning

tonight or tomor-

row morning; rising

temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

Temperature.

**EXCHANGE MADE IN
BERLIN OF TREATY
RATIFICATIONS**

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Ratifications
of the German-American peace
treaty were exchanged here last
night at the Foreign Office between
Ellis Loring Dresel, the American
Commissioner, and Dr. Karl Wirth,
Chancellor and Minister of Foreign
Affairs.

Article three of the peace treaty
with Germany provides that the treaty
"shall take effect immediately on
the exchange of ratifications." Ar-
ticle three reads:
"The present treaty shall be rat-
ified in accordance with the consti-
tutional forms of the high contract-
ing parties, and shall take effect im-
mediately on the exchange of ratifi-
cations, which shall take place as
soon as possible at Berlin."

**MAYOR AND G. O. P. COMMITTEE
TO URGE 215 MORE POLICEMEN**

Kiel and Others Going to Jefferson
City to Urge Action by Legis-

lature.
After a meeting of the Republican
City Committee today it was an-
nounced Mayor Kiel, George Strodt-
mann, chairman of the committee,
and William Sacks, representing sev-
eral organizations of business men,
would go to Jefferson City tomor-
row night and remain there over
Monday night to work in the in-
terest of the proposal to increase the
St. Louis police force by the addition
of 215 men.

Victor Miller, president of the Po-
lice Board, has asked that this in-
crease be authorized at the special
session of the Legislature. The
House has endorsed a resolution re-
questing the Governor to include the
police increase in the questions to
be considered at the session, but the
Senate thus far has failed to join
in the request.

The Republican City Committee,
at its meeting today, unanimously
indorsed the police increase after
representatives of the Chamber of
commerce, Associated Retailers and
Downtown Improvement Association
urged that action.

Mrs. Arthur Hammerstein Dies.
RENO, Nev., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Ar-
thur Hammerstein, formerly Claire
Nagel, actress of New York, and
wife of the son of the late Oscar
Hammerstein, died tonight at a local
hospital.

**In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch**

How Woodrow Wilson Met the
Hyphen Issue in the Presi-
dential Campaign of 1916—A
fascinating installment of Pri-
vate Secretary Tumulty's bi-
ography of the former Chief
Executive, now running in the
Daily and Sunday Post-Dis-
patch.

Watching the Greyhounds
Race!—A striking page of
photographs in the Rotogra-
vure Picture Section.

Former St. Louis Woman
Demands \$2,500,000 for Keeping
One Secret—A curious story
in connection with the distri-
bution of the estate of a man
whose name is known in every
household of America.

New Proof That the American
Indian Came From India—
An ethnological investigation
based on the newest discover-
ies that brings amazing con-
clusions.

A Double Page of Photographs
of the American Legion Con-
vention in Kansas City, and
the Visit of Foch and Pershing
to St. Louis—A most in-
teresting pictorial record,
beautifully printed in the
Rotogravure Section.

Order Your Copy Today

**HUGHES SUBMITS THE U. S.
PLAN TO REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE FIVE GREAT POWERS**

Under Suggested Outline, America
Would Give Up 845,740 Tons of
Ships, Great Britain 583,375 Tons
and Japan 448,829 Tons—Holiday
for 10 Years.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A ten-year holiday in naval con-
struction, involving a tremendous scrapping of ships now on
the ways or contemplated by the United States, Great Britain and
Japan, was proposed to the conference on the limitation of arma-
ments by Secretary Hughes at the opening session today as Amer-
ica's proposals.

Briefly, the American proposal is:

- 1—That all capital ships building programs, either actual
or projected, should be abandoned;
- 2—That further reduction should be made through the
scrapping of certain of the older ships;
- 3—That in general, regard should be had for the existing
naval strength of the Powers concerned;
- 4—That the capital ship tonnage should be used as the
measurements of strength for navies and a proportionate
allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

That there immediately be destroyed by the navies of the three
great Powers, 66 capital fighting ships of a total of 1,878,043 tons.
Within three months after making an agreement the navies
would consist of designated and agreed upon ships as follows:

United States, 18; Great Britain, 22; Japan, 10. In tons, this
would be: United States, 500,650; Great Britain, 604,450; Japan,
299,700.

Replacements would be limited by an agreed maximum of capi-
tal ship tonnage as follows:

United States, 500,000 tons; Great Britain, 500,000 tons; Japan,
300,000 tons.

Capital Ship Replacement.

Subject to the 10-year holiday limitation, capital ships could be re-
placed when 20 years old. No replacement ship would have a
tonnage of more than 35,000 tons.

A total tonnage in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers for each
Power would be fixed as follows:

For the United States, 450,000 tons; for Great Britain, 450,000 tons; for
Japan, 270,000 tons.

The total tonnage of submarines allowed each Power would be as fol-
lows:

For the United States, 90,000 tons; for Great Britain, 90,000 tons; for
Japan, 54,000 tons.

The total tonnage of airplane carriers was proposed as follows:
For the United States, 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan,
48,000 tons.

In each case, it would be provided that no Government whose present
tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrap such ex-
cess until replacements have begun.

Cruisers 17 years old could be replaced by new construction.
Similarly, destroyers, flotilla leaders and submarines could be replaced
when 12 years old, and airplane carriers when 20 years old.

Auxiliary Craft Reduction Plan.

Limitation of Airplane Carriers construction was not outlined in detail in
the American proposal, but it was declared in the proposal that since the
importance of the merchant marine is a factor in any naval armament pro-
gram, "regulations must be provided" to govern the conversion of merchant
craft for war purposes.

Other features of the auxiliary craft reduction program included: Ex-
emption from the terms of the agreement of the existing monitors, unarm-
ored surface craft under 3000 tons, fuel ships, supply ships, tenders, repair
ships, tugs and mine sweepers.

No new auxiliary combatant craft could be built, exempt from terms of
the agreement, that exceeded 3000 tons, had a speed of more than 15 knots
and carried more than four five-inch guns.

All auxiliary surface craft whose keels already have been laid could
be carried to completion.

Agreement would be made later for details of scrapping the ships fall-
ing outside the proposed limitation.

Each of the Powers party to the agreement would bind itself to in-
form all the other parties concerning:

1. The name or number of the ship to be replaced by new construction.
2. The date of authorization of replacement tonnage.
3. The dates of laying the keels of replacement tonnage.
4. The displacement tonnage of each new ship to be laid down.

**Plan Is Far-Reaching, but
Good Basis for Argument**

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

THE American armament limitation plan, as outlined to
the conference today by Secretary Hughes, was de-
scribed by Admiral Baron Kato of the Japanese dele-
gation, as far reaching, but a good proposal to have been
placed before the conference.

The Japanese Government has not contemplated submit-
ting a counter-proposal. Baron Kato said, adding that
determination of this question would await a more complete
study of details of Secretary Hughes' plan.

Asked if the American proposal would be acceptable to
Japan, Baron Kato said:

"As a basis of discussion, the American proposal might
be suitable."

He added that although it was too soon to express a definite
opinion on the subject, his impression was that Japan "will
comply with the American proposal as far as possible."

Premier Briand of France came out of the conference animated
and intensely interested in what had taken place.

"It is an excellent beginning," said he. "Just what I
should have expected from an American statesman. Mr.
Hughes took resolute hold of the question, boldly and courage-
ously. No time was spent over phrases. He eluded at once
with realities and laid down a clear, straightforward pro-
posal about which there can be no interpretative doubt.
There it is, plain as a dunderstanable. It is fundamental in
principle."

"What do you think of the program itself?" he was asked.

"It concerns France less than Great Britain and Japan,
and I should like to know the views of the British and Jap-
anese delegates. As for me I think the American Government
has begun the conference in the right way with frank pro-
posals that go to the bottom of the naval armament question."

5. The actual date of completion of each new ship.

6. The fact and date of the scrappings of ships replaced.

Summary of Results Under Proposal.

A summary of the results of the agreement so far as it affects capital
ships, was included in the American proposal in the following terms:

"If the terms of this agreement are agreed to, then the United States,
Great Britain and Japan agree that their navies, three months after the
making of this agreement, shall consist of the following capital ships:

"United States: Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New
Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York,
Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota, Delaware—18. Total ton-
nage 500,650.

"Great Britain: Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Re-
venge, Queen Elizabeth, Warapite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Benbow, Em-
peror of India, Ironclad, Marlborough, Erin, King George V, Centurion,
Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse, Tiger—22. Total tonnage, 604,450.

"Japan: Nagato, Hiuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Settsu, Kirishima Ha-
runa, Hi Yel, Kongo—10. Total tonnage, 299,700."

Regarding the naval armaments of France and Italy, the American pro-
posal says:

"In view of the extraordinary conditions due to the World War affecting
the existing strength in the navies of France and Italy, the United States
does not consider necessary the discussion at this stage of the tonnage
allowance of these nations, but proposes it be reserved for the later consid-
eration of the conference."

The American Proposal.

The text of the proposals as its details concern the three leading naval
Powers is as follows:

The United States proposes if this plan is accepted:

1. To scrap all capital ships now under construction.
- This includes six battle cruisers and seven battleships on the ways
and in course of building, and two battleships launched. The total num-
ber of new capital ships thus to be scrapped is 15. The total tonnage of
the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons.
2. To scrap all of the older battleships up to, but not including,
the Delaware and North Dakota. The number of these old battleships
to be scrapped is 15. Their total tonnage is 237,740 tons.

Offer to Scrap 30 Ships.

Thus, the number of capital ships to be scrapped by the United
States, if this plan is accepted, is 30, with an aggregate tonnage (includ-
ing that of ships in construction, if completed) of 845,740 tons.

Great Britain: The plan contemplates that Great Britain and Japan

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

**IN CITY CIRCULATION THE
DAILY POST-DISPATCH EXCEEDS**

The 2d St. Louis Newspaper (The Globe-Democrat) by Approximately 50,000 Daily
The 3d St. Louis Newspaper (The Star) by Approximately 60,000 Daily
The 4th St. Louis Newspaper (The Times) by Approximately 100,000 Daily

Wednesday. The Japanese troops
still in Siberia. The conference

Entered as second class matter July 17, 1879, at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Bell, Olive 6600; Kinloch, Central 6600.

the D. A. R., had a seat of honor in other's. We only wish to do with

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
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 Average 1920:
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 DAILY AND SUNDAY AVERAGE, 191,086

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in the cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.
 JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"Harvey Will Survive."
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WILL the defeat sustained by you in common with the other Wilson supporters last November, forever rankle in your Democratic breast? Must you ever weep and rave beside the bier of Wilsonism, forgetting that the living call you—and need you? Cast the tears from your eyes and rinse the gall from your tongue, for your power for the good of all is mighty—and required.

The condemnation of Ambassador Harvey by the American Legion, again gives you opportunity to breathe the clean air of common sense. It is a good thing that the "opinions" of a more or less irresponsible body of youths occur to you as a display of remarkable insight of truth; and further prove that Harvey mistated our reasons for entering the war.

Possibly the members of the American Legion displayed more wisdom in the resolutions of condemnation adopted, than they displayed in certain other resolutions expressing their "opinions." It but one of their resolutions regarding matters political expresses the opinion of the American people, I trust—even in the face of facts—that the cause of Harvey is that one, Mr. Harvey will survive their condemnation; but liberty in America cannot survive the principles of tyranny as resolved by these young men who know how to fight for freedom—but know not how to perpetuate it. To this view, I am sure you agree.

Unless Congress lied, we declared war upon Germany because she had made war upon us. Some members of the American Legion may think that this was only an excuse—and not the reason for the declaration of war. Mr. Harvey, being denied this "inside stuff," took the word of Congress at face value; believing that the sacrifice of some 600,000 lives and the expenditure of some \$30,000,000,000 was declared.

Yes, we may have gone to war to "save" mankind. It is a dull day when we Americans are not "saving" men or nations. Why the Star of Bethlehem? Let America do it!

Janitor's Wages.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE suggestion, to let no janitor take care of more than two apartment houses, to provide more jobs, is good, if the janitor were able to live on the wages paid for two to three to six family apartment houses. Unfortunately, the rent hogs did not overlook the janitor.

Likes Sunday.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WHAT is the matter with this so-called church-goer, who has taken it upon himself to call Rev. Sunday a faker? Is he angry because he told him the truth and the other ministers? It is true, Rev. Sunday's language is not that of a college professor, and is what some people term crude, but he talks straight from the shoulder and that's a lot more than 98 per cent of the modern ministers do. I'd like to ask this same church-goer, who thinks he is right in passing such a severe judgment on Rev. Sunday, if he means to convey the idea to us that only flowery words and elaborate ceremony will get us to heaven? Unless the thought is expressed in beautiful words, it means nothing? Rev. Sunday has not treated the word of God with disrespect, he is preaching it in his own way, and it seems to me that if we were more eager to profit by his teachings and less quick to criticize, we should all be better Christians.

Appreciation.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

KINDLY accept the hearty thanks of the St. Louis Committee on Limitation of Armaments for the splendid way in which your paper has supported all the work of our committee in its efforts to concentrate the opinions of our citizens in favor of the limitation of armaments. You have given us generous space, and have greatly helped our work.

W. C. BITTING, Chairman.

"Exploiting the Bonus."
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

YOUR editorial, "Exploiting the Bonus," in your issue of the 8th does not ring true as a Democrat. More than any other act, or lack of action which is properly chargeable to the great majority in Congress on the stand they have taken in regard to our worthy soldiers' bonus bill, is reflected by the results manifested in the returns of the late elections, and whether you favor or are opposed to the granting of such bonus, it occurs to me that the stand you seem to have taken reflects on the sincerity of the fight of our minority in Congress who are championing the cause of just deserts that should be meted out to our worthy soldier element. When you impugn the motives of our gallant minority in Congress charging that they are "baldly insincere in their professions, etc.," you are not only unfair to our minority, but opposing the rights of our soldier element as well.

A WILSON DEMOCRAT.
 Mr. Vernon, Ill.

THE IMPATIENT MR. WELLS.

H. G. Wells is not hopeful at all about the disarmament conference. He thinks Germany and Russia should be represented in a convention that is undertaking to rehabilitate and stabilize an impoverished, chaotic world. In his Post-Dispatch article he argues his point plausibly—a not difficult task. But his statement that Washington is undertaking to rewrite the Versailles treaty is an apothegm that contains more rhetoric than truth. The Washington conference is not undertaking to rewrite the Versailles treaty, though it does presage a revision of that instrument. What it has set out to do is to reduce the costs of government and relieve people and industry from a burden of taxes that cannot be borne. That is the motion before the house. If carried the results will, manifestly, extend far beyond the logical economic results. Lifted from the despair of hard times to comparative prosperity the world's morale will be so invigorated that it will be able and probably disposed to rectify the unwise conditions of the Versailles treaty which were framed in the visaged atmosphere of exhaustion, fears and hates of history's most destructive war.

Mr. Wells is correct, of course, in holding that any plan of world regeneration to be effective must take Germany and Russia into account. In the case of Germany no difficulties are presented that sincere, capable statesmanship cannot solve. The bill of reparations must be revised downward. The German people must not be condemned to a half-century of economic slavery. The "last-farthing" collectors have had their day. All that is plain to the man in the street.

The case of Russia is different and infinitely more complicated. The Russian Government is avowedly at war with the world. It would, if it could, junk the whole economic scheme of things. That must be presumed to be the attitude of the people of Russia so long as they maintain their present government. The rest of the world may send bread and meat to Russia to save the Russians from starving, but with the exception of charity it is not apparent what the rest of the world can do for Russia other than to let the Russian people work out their own salvation.

Mr. Wells is not writing about the Washington conference. He is discussing a conference that has not yet been called. That such a conference will be called later may be taken for granted. If in their present effort the nations adopt a satisfactory program of armament reduction and carry it out honestly, a demonstration of international capacity will have been made. The psychological effect should be very great. Having learned that they can work together for their joint and several good the nations should be encouraged to attempt further progress along the lines of reason and further repudiation of might.

Mr. Wells is impatient. He would leap instantly into a new order. Things are not done that way. The Washington conference is a step in a new and promising direction, but it is only a step. "Heaven isn't reached by a single bound." Neither is Utopia.

"Eat prunes raw," is the latest prohibition slogan. Never. A desperate people will insist on having its prunes stewed.

THE WOLF AT THE COLLEGE DOOR.

The economic revolution precipitated by the war has not failed to visit its blight upon the sources of higher education. The precarious business of educating college students for less than cost and depending on endowments to make up the difference sufficed to keep things going, after a manner, in the easy days of normal prices. Now, when throngs are besieging the college doors for a cheap education and a survey reveals that 140 of 300 colleges and universities of the country are paying full professors not more than \$3000 a year, 18 paying less than \$2000, while the largest maximum for instructors is \$2500, 61 colleges paying not over \$1500 and ranging down to less than \$1000, college economics of the old order are being put on the grill.

"What earthly excuse is there," asks The Nation, "for charging a rich man's son half of what he ought to pay, and then paying a professor half of what he ought to get?" The Institute for Public Service suggests charging students more nearly what it costs to educate them and, in the case of those who cannot pay until after they begin to earn, taking promissory notes for the difference between the full cost and what has already been paid. The objection to this proposal might be that it would discourage the pursuit of the liberal arts by the poor, the broadest education, after all, being also the least lucrative in the marts of the world.

The final adjustment, in all probability, will be a compromise of this and other plans. There are a considerable number of provincial, one-cylinder colleges throughout the country that are barely worth the student's time. These could avert extinction and

eliminate their standards by combining. Optional matriculation fees, moreover, might impress well-to-do fathers of students with a keener sense of their moral responsibility to the alma mater.

CONCESSION—CO-OPERATION.

Mayor Kiel's call for co-operation between organized labor, building material and other interests concerned in putting through a building program, coupled with his appointment of Director of Public Welfare Cunliff to direct conferences to this end, is timely.

Conditions are ripe for action which will result in the resumption of building on a large scale. Progress is reported in the conferences of committees of the Building Trades Council and the Master Builders Association. Although no definite figure is stated, President Lammert and Secretary Cassidy promise reasonable concessions on the part of labor if a substantial building program is assured. Labor ought to be met, at least, half way by the material men, and President Wade of the Mercantile Trust Co. says the banks and trust companies will finance good building projects.

It is necessary to obtain from the prospective investors the standard of costs which they will accept and then bring the labor and material interests together for combined action to meet the requirements of investors.

Mr. Cunliff is well fitted for the task. The benefits accruing to labor, to material producers and dealers and to the whole city in the general revival of business, relief of unemployment and increase of housing accommodations are so great that the effort to reach a satisfactory conclusion should not be permitted to fail. A spirit of concession and co-operation on the part of all concerned will assure success.

MR. WILSON'S VISION.

At the time the issue was before Congress Panama tolls repeal was generally esteemed as of only passing importance, and the then President's private secretary and confidant, Mr. Tumulty, who writes the inside story of the incident in his book now being published serially in the Post-Dispatch, admits having advised Mr. Wilson, for party reasons, to abandon the cause.

What appeared of perfunctory importance at that time was magnified by quickly succeeding events into one of the most momentous structures of civilization, for in the Panama tolls act was involved the sanctity of treaties and the good faith of nations. It was largely on this issue that the great war was fought and the peace was based. It is on the good faith of nations that the stupendous work now being undertaken at Washington will stand or fall.

Close as he was to the crisis of the world, it was not any prophetic vision of impending events which inspired President Wilson to take the stand he did against his own and his party's fortunes. He could not have foreseen Serajevo or the scrapping of Belgian neutrality. He did have the vision, apparently, to discern that the future peace of the world rested primarily on the inviolability of treaties and the good faith of nations. He had a sufficient regard for principle to appreciate that the integrity of America, proclaimed in its record, was worth more to its peace and security than armies and battleships. The present administration should remember this lesson.

Let controversy over Mr. Wilson's policies and motives rest its course. After small men and partisans are through calling names and impugning motives the final judgment will rest in the record.

"SQUARE FACE."

The discovery of liquor on Vincent Astor's new yacht tripping back from its maiden cruise to the West Indies will probably occasion a variety of emotions among our patriarchs. First of all there will be gratification in the fact that Mr. Astor was not involved in this attempted smuggling. A man to whom our country has been so generous as it has been to Mr. Astor surely owes it to the country to obey the laws. Happily Mr. Astor cherishes the same sentiment. Noblesse oblige may be groggy, but it is still on its feet.

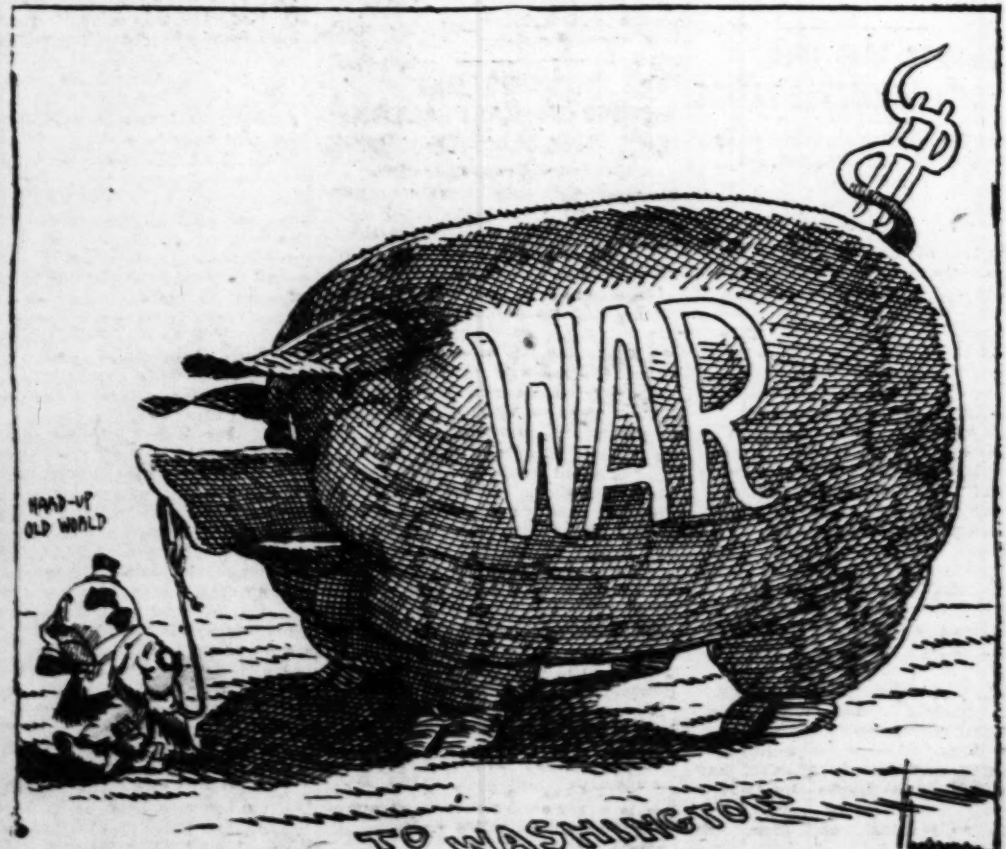
The episode, however, has a disconcerting angle. Among the liquors on the Astor yacht was "square face gin." What "square face gin" may be a good many patriarchs do not know; moreover, they know that they never will know. Certainly the chances are now greatly against their ever meeting up with "square face." And pondering this, it is not borne in upon them that they did not make the most of their opportunities in that old, entrancing, sinful incarnation?

Holland had often helped to grace the view. Gordon they well and favorably knew. But in the joyous errands Omar sang "Square face" unheeded was and innocent.

Still, one can't make every port on the Seven Seas of conviviality. Our patriarchs did pretty well, considering that most of them never had a yacht.

IF WE COULD ONLY STOP FEEDING HIM AND EAT HIM.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)



The German mark seems to be a national failing.—Asheville (N. C.) Times.



ON THE BUILDING SITE.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 By Clark McAdams

PANETELA.

Things are booming
 In a hopeful
 Way for peace;
 One would almost
 Think we're coming
 To a handful
 Of police.
 Thus it was
 With other meetings
 For the purpose
 In the past.
 Leaving one
 To sort of wonder
 What will come
 Of it at last.

What we think
 Of war,
 Luella,
 Truth to tell,
 Is nothing new;
 Old Euripides
 Discounted
 All the present
 Day to-do.
 Go and read
 His "Trojan Women"
 Some day when
 You're full of light,
 And you'll mighty
 Soon discover
 That the pacifists
 Are right.

What we need
 Is not recital
 Of what
 Everybody knows.
 But a means
 Of bringing Folly's
 Bloody era
 To a close.
 All our tears
 And imprecations,
 What though boiling
 As we can,
 Will not terminate
 The slaughter
 Until someone
 Has a plan.

Thus we come
 To Mr. Harding's
 Conference
 Of bringing Folly's
 Bloody era
 To a close.
 All our tears
 And imprecations,
 What though boiling
 As we can,
 Will not terminate
 The slaughter
 Until someone
 Has a plan.

So we have it
 Little girls—
 Some invention
 Let us sink;
 Offering a
 Quite unheard-of
 Opportunity
 To think.
 Let us therefore
 All fall thinking
 Yet while Reason
 Happily reigns,
 Conscious of
 The smoke
 (If any)
 Made by
 One another's brains.

Maybe a nickel is all we shall have by next June 30.

I. M.: Sign seen in a grocery store on South Broadway.

: \$6. Bar

: 40 Box

: Box 12 bars

: Face soap

I am no sign hunter, but this struck me funny.

An Unusual Son.

"Has your son gone into business yet?"

"No," said Mr. Graboin, "but I'm inclined to be lenient with Jack and let him loaf for several years if he wants to."

"Why so?"

"He got through college without getting engaged to a chorus girl, smashing his automobile or joining the glee club."—Houston Post.

Wanted Politician.

"When the new neighbor gave you a piece of cake I hope you said 'Thank you.'"

"Term, but it didn't do any good."

"Didn't do any good?"

"No, she didn't give me another piece."

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

The tramp of horse; the roll of cannon wheels;

The trumpets, sounding solemn dirge;

The throbbing groundswell of the troops that surge

In measured cadence on; the pause that peals

Louder than thunder, as a nation kneels;

And then the guns that mightily emerge

Their strength to give it all a skyward urge.

And he lies there—who neither hears nor feels

Think ye your pomp and pageantry alone

Has wasted blood, his mother's stricken breast?

He gave the life—ye pay him with a stone.

Here in your Capitol how shall he rest?

To lie, unthought, in quiet folds were best.

Not he, but what he died for is unknown.

K.

SOUNDS LIKE A STORY FROM THE GALAPAGOS.

Probably the largest turtle ever taken from Black River was captured Sunday by Ed Ansel, brother-in-law of A. W. Greer, in this country, near the Arkansas line. Mr. Ansel, who was motoring down the river, first saw the monster feeding in a drift. He reached for his shotgun and blazed away. The shot struck the turtle on the shell and did no more harm. The turtle raised his head to look around in a surprised manner, which exposed him to a second shot.

The shot took effect on the side of his head, and in a stunned condition he sank in three feet of water. A hook was fastened in his tail and he was pulled out and into the boat, requiring all the strength at the command of Mr. Ansel. Ansel started out on his way, but the turtle, recovering, attempted to leave the boat. Ansel persuaded him to remain by all the physical force at his command. The boat was beached on a bar, and the monster, after a tussle, was hoisted and brought into Poplar Bluff.

When measured he was found to be 4 feet and 2 inches from the tip of his nose, drawn into the shell, to the tip of his tail. He weighed 94 pounds, and carried a shell that measured 19 by 15 inches. His mouth, opened wide, measured 11 inches. He proved to be a snapping turtle and fought his captors when they approached him too closely. Allowed to vent his anger, he snapped a piece of pine lumber, 3-8 by 1 inch in two with as much ease as one would bite a spring of celery. The wound in his head was bad that death was inevitable so he was killed. His despatched head weighed 21 pounds and measured 8 inches across. His tailoned feet were as big as a man's hand. The meat will be used for a big stew that the Greer family will serve to a number of friends tonight.

Maybe a nickel is all we shall have by next June 30.

I. M.: Sign seen in a grocery store on South Broadway.

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The MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce, with the latest comment by the leading political newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

From the New Republic.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Washington the administration is coming up to the British view in respect to one important aspect of the conference. It is prepared to discuss at least in part the British request for a question in Washington of the serious predicament of Europe. This is a wise concession to make. It would be sheer policy to ignore the prevailing economic distress, there was also something to be said on the basis of an understanding about the administration complicating and overloading the agenda with too many perplexing and controversial subjects. If the present conference makes the conditions under which Europe can continue to exist, and if it can secure agreement to limit the expenditure on armaments, it would be a great step towards the consideration of the economic crisis. It could then employ the attention of time to pressing upon its associates the plan holding at an early date a special international economic congress and to arranging its organization and its scope.

RUSSIAN DESTINY.

From the Boston Herald.

THE average American will take Mr. Hoover's word for it that the famine in Russia threatens to decimate a vast population and that American relief measures are conducted efficiently. Secretary Hoover cites Vernon Kellogg as authority for his statement that the famine is not a myth. He also cites the report of the House Military Committee a long report from John P. Gregg, an experienced investigator, in which the famine is described in detail and in which it is clear that American aid reaches the right place and that the relief agencies are well managed. Payment of the personnel in the employ of the American Relief Administration may have been made in food, for money is of no value in the Volga basin. That river "probably has the best and most fertile valley in all Europe," yet the lives of 15,000,000 people are there in jeopardy. The Secretary asks Congress through Mr. Kellogg to authorize Secretary of War Weeks to use surplus army supplies for alleviating the famine in the Valley of the Volga. Is there any adequate reason for refusing to adopt this proposal?

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

From the Vancouver Sun.

IN SPITE of elaborate British protests to the contrary, there is still the suspicion among American public men that the tentative Anglo-Japanese alliance may be a political or strategic element to the conference which will not be keeping with the frank spirit of President Harding's invitation. The fact that the interests of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and to some extent South Africa, are identical with the interests of the United States in Pacific matters tends to reassure American opinion. Both the dominions and the United States want safety and freedom of trade. Canada's best interests lie in a policy which will open up the markets of the Orient to her manufacturers and producers. It is safe to say that the parts of the empire adjacent to the Pacific area should have the last word in the formulation of an imperial Pacific policy.

BIG CROWD HEARD FIRST "REGULAR" CONCERT OF GA...

New Director's Zest in Music Proves Immensely Inspiring, and Audiences Give Ovation to Him and Himself.

IS AT HIS FINEST IN WAGNER NUMBERS

A Bit Too Much Power Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, but Performance as a Whole Justifies Liant Auguries.

BY RICHARD L. STOKES

THAT extraordinary novelty, Rudolph Ganz, conducting his orchestra, proffered a performance that was not only precocious in its achievement, but scarcely less sensational in its promise.

This was a memorable day in the history of the orchestra. One of the most audacious ever attracted to its matinee concert was a performance of the last note of the program, the new director recalled again and again to the form, until he signaled the orchestra to rise for its share in the tradition.

And at the end, instead of a verbal rush for the doors, everyone remained seated, as if to stir. Applause flowed and flowed again, as Mr. Ganz, retired from the stage, returned. Voices here and there the shout usually reserved for opera and solo recitals: "Bravo, doubt the ovation would have been even more thunderous had not a general delight been paralyzed part by an equally general astonishment."

Instants of Melodrama

This is not to assert that Rudolph Ganz has been flawless director. In fact, many felt yesterday that his performance was marred by one conspicuous defect. It seems to be a defect of principle that no one for now should be permitted to abolish euphony or clarity. There were moments when the drums and brasses were more artful than musical instrument and when trombones or horns were heard to roar forth some voice, obeyed so vociferously as to annihilate the principal idea.

At times, too, the director's craft to such bold and sweeping flights as proved his present strength to sustain a wing; at other times a subtle sense of humor made his students merely dolorous, who might have been laughing. At this was one hearer's feeling, and to the threnody, for in the middle of Bizet's opera, the director's performance of Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony.

On the other hand, beneath new director's baton, the music had corporeality in every measure. It appeared, due partly to the nature of the music, though never headlong—let us be honest, the nervous system of education habituated to motor express trains, airplanes and automobiles.

The Director's High Gigs. Merely, however, the vitality performance was due to the monotonous which the director had to his task. He is a man of sound and tireless curiosity, appeared to be no single bar, and his program which he has investigated, probed with a finger for its secrets, and has interest and pleasure process became highly contagious.

Except for lapses into policy drama, he made the music's language luminously clear; there were numerous examples of elegant phrasing, of refinement in quantity and quality, and of eloquence. Rarely has a writer heard an orchestral performance so unforgettably interesting.

It began with a dramatic tone, "Patrie," Op. 19, by Bizet, the famous composer of "Carmen." The overture, played in the first time, was designed to be a musical version of the latter being expressed in rhythm, with terrible vigor.

It was in Tchaikowsky's Symphony in E Minor, No. 6, the last of the afternoon's melodrama, that the director's performance was particularly noteworthy. It was a musical version of the latter being expressed in rhythm, with terrible vigor.

At Root in Wagner Number

The second half of the program was devoted to Wagner, the music being the Prelude to "Lohengrin

SPIRITUAL EXALTATION OF WAR PERIOD AT SERVICE FOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Attitude of People During Conflict Seen in
Great Crowds at Ceremony at Arlington—
Peace Keynote of Address.

By the Washington Correspondent
of the Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The
National Capitol yesterday, in the
symbolic tribute paid to the nation's
war dead, appeared to recapture
some measure of the spiritual exaltation
that marked the attitude of
the nation during the war.

Wonderfully impressive in its simplicity was the funeral procession that moved from the Capitol over the historic Pennsylvania avenue and across the Potomac to the National Cemetery at Arlington. Even more impressive and more inspiring, if possible, was the service at Arlington over the body of the unknown warrior.

Thousands lined the route of the procession; thousands gathered in the marble amphitheater and on the green slopes of the cemetery to share in the burial service. In spirit, one felt, all America was there, on Armistice day, to honor those who fell in the war and to pledge a new nation's fealty to the ideals for which they fought.

Reverence, expressed in the silence of the crowds and the bare heads as the flag-draped casket passed by, was the dominant note of all the exercises of the day. It was this prevailing silence that made all the more striking the tribute to former President Wilson, who alone of all the distinguished persons in the procession was not on foot. The former President and Mrs. Wilson rode in an open carriage drawn by two horses. A negro coachman, with another of his race as a companion on the driver's seat, proudly held the reins.

Wilson arrived late. The carriage was rather far back in the line, for the former President had arrived a few minutes late at the starting point and had fallen in at the end of the escort following the body of the unknown soldier. It had been announced that the former President would be in the procession, in his first appearance at a public ceremonial since inauguration day, and the crowd all along the way was expecting him.

Murmurs of disappointment went up at successive points on the route when the crowd failed to pick out the figure of Mr. Wilson in the procession. President Harding, Gen. Pershing, Chief Justice Taft, and others of the nation's leaders passed all on foot, but the commander-in-chief of the dead soldier, it seemed, was not there.

The scene near the Treasury Building, where a dense crowd filled the sidewalks, was typical of what happened all along the line of march. As the old-fashioned carriage bearing the former President and Mrs. Wilson approached, the crowd, handkerchiefs waving, hats lifted, Mr. Wilson, smiling, repeatedly doffed his hat and bowed his acknowledgments. He looked better, than a man who has passed through an illness such as his might reasonably be expected to look. He looked, indeed, not at all a sick man. His color was good, and his hand, as he lifted his hat, appeared to be steady. The contrast with his physical condition when he left the White House on March 4 was remarkable. One could see, though, that his hair had grown white.

Salutes President Harding.

As the Wilson carriage came alongside the White House, the former President took off his hat in salute to President Harding, who had dropped out of the line to review the procession from the rear of the walk. Mrs. Wilson bowed. President Harding lifted his hat in response.

The day, at this time, was damp and chilly, and for that reason, perhaps, the former President did not

continue on to Arlington, but had his carriage driven home after he had passed the White House. The marble amphitheater, pure Grecian in its design, glistened in the sunlight which broke through the clouds soon after the procession reached the cemetery. The day was now perfect. Soon the amphitheater was filled, and great crowds dotted the slopes all about it. Thousands were there—that is the most that can be said without danger of appearing to exaggerate. The green hills, with their autumn plumage; the swarming crowds of spectators; the procession of soldiers escorting the body of the unknown dead; the resplendent uniforms of the military leaders and diplomats of other nations; the artillery drawn up in a little valley to fire salutes for the dead; the Marine Band in their dress uniforms; the feathered head-dresses of a group of American Indians; the solid mass of flowers at the front of the amphitheater; the amphitheater itself, a perfect jewel in a perfect setting—all made a colorful and inspiring picture.

Merely to recite what was there said and done in honor of the nation's dead is to give but a faint idea of the spirit of consecration that laid invisible fingers on the assembly. The solemn note that was struck in the march to the burial ground was sounded again and again as tribute was paid to the dead—in the solemn, simple words of the chaplains, in the singing of the national anthem, in the trumpet call reverberating through the Arlington hills, where sleep so many of the nation's defenders, in the two-minute period of silence, and finally, and most markedly, in the finale of the President's address when, after a peroration is a lofty key of idealism, he stretched forth his right hand and led the audience in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

There were tears in many eyes, lumps in many throats, as the President finished. The comment was freely made that never had he delivered a more moving address. Not only those in the amphitheater, but the thousands outside, through the medium of sound amplifiers, heard the President and the other speakers. The devices worked to perfection.

Military Speakers Follow. In the exercises which followed the President's address, there was no descent from the spiritual plane to which the audience had been uplifted. The President had spoken against war, and in other circumstances might have seemed incongruous that just after such an address the center of the stage should be taken by military men. But there was no discordant note. After the President had decorated the unknown soldier in America's medals for valor, the representatives of seven other nations, soldiers and diplomats, performed a like office for their Governments. They spoke not in glorification of war, but in simple, brief addresses, stressed the sacrifice that America had made in behalf of civilization.

The presentation of the medals was followed by a brief service, made up of alternate readings from the Psalms and the singing of state and hymns. At the end, the audience joined in "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The unknown warrior then was borne to a sarcophagus near the amphitheater—a burial ground, henceforth to be counted among the nation's beloved shrines of the nation. After further impressive ceremonies, three salutes of artillery echoed among the hills, a bugler sounded "Taps" and finally the national salute of 21 guns was fired.

Today the body of the unknown warrior, symbolic of all the nation's soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war, rests in the Virginia hills, while across the river meets the conference that may if it fulfills its highest possibilities, put an end to war. Ringing in the consciousness of the delegates, it is to be hoped, are the words of President Harding: "There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare."

THREE RESIDENCES DAMAGED
BY FIRE IN PLANING MILL

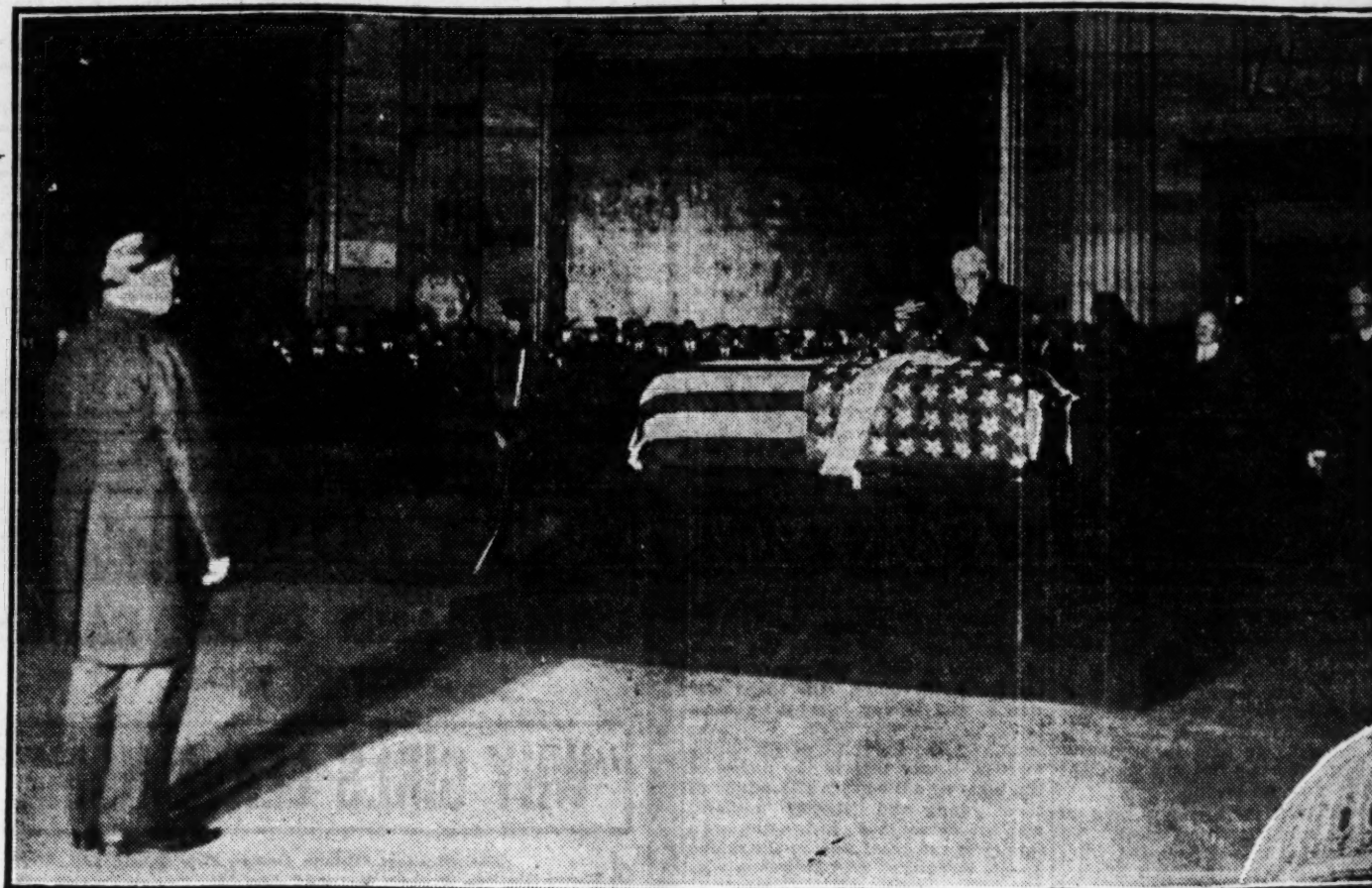
Blaze in Rear of Iowa Avenue House
Spreads to Nearby Structures.

Fire at 6:30 o'clock last evening that started in a planing mill in the rear of 4235 Iowa avenue, owned by John C. McInerney of 4237 Iowa avenue, spread to three nearby houses and caused a total damage estimated by police and firemen at \$12,000. Its origin has not been determined.

From the planing mill the fire first spread to McInerney's home, damaging the building and contents about \$5,000, and then to a one-story brick residence at 4233 Iowa, causing a damage of \$150. The flames then reached a two-story flat at 4141 Iowa, doing \$800 damage before being extinguished. Damage to the planing mill building, stock and machinery was estimated at \$6,000.

James Hogan Gave Wrong Address. When arrested last Tuesday in a police raid on his home, James Hogan, who is under charges of robbery of a bank messenger, told the police he lived at 2829A Madison street. The address is so entered in the police record. This address was incorrect, as Hogan resides at 2829A Madison street.

President Harding Placing Emblematic Ribbon on the "Unknown" Soldier's Casket



Crowd Calls at Home to Honor Ex-President Wilson

"We Congratulate You, a Wounded Soldier of
the World War," Says Spokesman
for Women.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Former President Wilson made his first public appearance yesterday since he left the White House, riding in the funeral procession for the unknown soldier and later greeting a crowd gathered at his home.

Everywhere Mr. Wilson was given a demonstration. When his carriage entered the funeral line at the foot of Capitol Hill, he was greeted with a fluttering of handkerchiefs and then with hand clapping and cheering which continued until he left the line after passing the White House, where he exchanged salutes with President Harding.

The demonstration at his home was of greater proportions. It was arranged as a nonpartisan affair by a committee of seven women for whom Hamilton Holt of New York was the spokesman.

"We congratulate you, a wounded soldier of the World War, on your regaining your health," Holt said to the former President, who had come to the front portico of his home to receive the committee. "We pledge you our honor and respect. Your work shall not die."

When the cheering which greeted this statement had subsided, Mr. Wilson made his first public utterance since he was taken ill more than two years ago.

Wilson Responds.

"I wish I had voice enough to reply to you," he said. "I can only thank you from the bottom of my heart. God bless you."

The former President's words brought renewed applause.

"Good by and thank you," Mr.

Wilson responded. Voices started up "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and at the end of the first stanza Mr. Wilson kissed his hand to the crowd, while Mrs. Wilson at his side wept silently. A minute more and Mr. Wilson had re-entered his home, but it was half an hour before the crowd dispersed, the former President appearing at a window on the second floor in response to repeated calls.

Half an hour before the committee of women arrived, four wounded soldiers from Walter Reed Hospital drew up in front of the home in an automobile. A few minutes later the former President appeared. There was a cheer and the crowd rushed from all sides, scattering police and Boy Scouts until the street was choked.

Mr. Wilson doffed his high hat in response to the cheers and then was assisted as he slowly descended the steps. He shook hands with each of the wounded men in turn as the crowd continued its cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, flags and flowers.

Returning to the steps a few feet away, the former President received a group of little children, shaking hands with each. Several bunches of chrysanthemums were presented by the children and by women who rushed to the door from the crowd.

Appears on Balcony. Mr. Wilson re-entered his home, but soon appeared at an upper window in response to continued applause. Soon the committee and organizations responsible for arranging the demonstration arrived from Arlington. During the short wait that preceded the second appearance of the former President on the portico women in the crowd on a terraced lot across the street began to sing

Indian Chief's Tribute at Soldier's Tomb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHIEF PLENTY COOS of the Crow nation, representing the Indians of the United States, in placing his war bonnet and coup stick on the tomb of the unknown soldier, said:

"I feel it an honor to the red man that he has taken part in this great event today, because it shows that the thousands of Indian soldiers who fought in the great war are appreciated by the white man. I am glad to represent the Indians of the United States in placing on the grave of this noble, unknown warrior, this coup stick and war bonnet, every eagle feather of which represents a deed of valor by my race. I hope that the Great Spirit will grant that these noble warriors have not given up their lives in vain and that there will be peace to all men hereafter. This is the Indians' hope and prayer."

"The Star-Spangled Banner." Other voices took up the strains until they were swelling from a thousand throats. As the former President appeared to receive the committee, there were cheers for the "League of Nations" and Mr. Wilson vigorously waved his hat in his right hand. Repeatedly men in the crowd called for cheers for the league and each time Mr. Wilson's face lightened up and he waved his hat in unison with the huzzas of the crowd.

Mr. Wilson was astir early to take his place in the funeral procession for the unknown soldier. To a group of correspondents who were at his home when he returned he said that he was glad to pay homage to the unknown. Of the demonstration which he received on Pennsylvania avenue he said:

"It was rather embarrassing because it was given in a funeral procession."

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Mr. Wilson's personal physician, visited the former President soon after his ride and later said Mr. Wilson apparently had suffered no ill effects.

BEIGIAN GENERAL TAKES MEDAL FROM OWN BREAST AND PLACES IT ON CASKET

Jacques Bostows Decoration
Awarded Him by King, on
Unknown Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—At

the close of President Harding's address at the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington yesterday, the foreign officers who stand highest among the soldiers or sailors of their flags, came one by one to the bier to place gold and jeweled emblems for the brave above the breast of the sleeper. Already the President had set the American seal of admiration for the valiant, the nation's love for brave deeds and the courage that defies death, upon the casket. Side by side he laid the medals of honor and the Distinguished Service Cross. And below, set in place with reverent hands, grew the long line of foreign honors, the Victoria Cross, never before laid on the breast of any but those who had served the British flag; all the highest honors of France and Belgium and Italy and Rumania and Czechoslovakia and Poland. To Gen. Jacques of Belgium it reposed to add his own touch to these honors. He tore from the breast of his own tunic the medal of valor pinned there by the Belgian King, tore it with a sweeping gesture, and tenderly bestowed it on the unknown American warrior.

grief to recall, a glory to evoke. "The homage and the tribute paid by all nations which gave to the war the flow of their best blood is the symbol of a moral and civic solidarity which rises above human passions which disappear before such greatness."

"The inspiring ceremonies under the shining sun, before thousands and thousands of reverent mourners, amidst the thundering of artillery and the mystic songs which accompanied it could be felt but cannot be described. I received the most profound impression which I hope will, in the public at large, not only in America, but also abroad, transform itself into a wish for that pacification of spirits without which any other pacification is vain."

Pope Receives Miss Gareche. While visiting the Vatican as the American representative of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver, Miss M. Louise Gareche of 3622 West Pine boulevard, was recently received by Pope Benedict, who bestowed his blessing upon the American benefactors of the sodality. The audience was arranged by Countess Ledochowska, who is head of the sodality.

Former Congressman Lucas Dies. By the Associated Press. SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Nov. 12.—Col. William Y. Lucas, 85, commander of the soldiers' home of South Dakota for 10 years, and for 35 years a newspaper man of Iowa, died here yesterday. He was a native of Indiana. At one time Col. Lucas was a member of Congress.

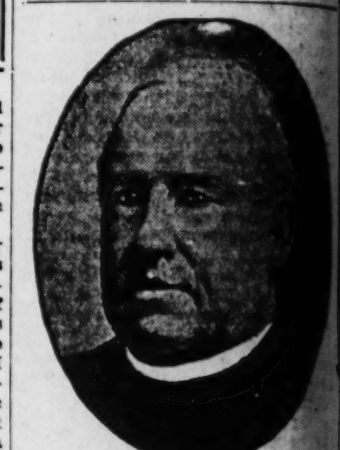
U. S. AGENTS SEIZE WINE VALUED AT \$500,000

Fermented Liquor Said to Have
Been Manufactured for Sacra-
mental Purposes.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Wine allegedly manufactured for sacramental purposes and valued at more than \$500,000, was seized yesterday when 14 Federal prohibition agents raided a winery in East Third street, confiscating 5556 barrels of the fermented liquor, and arrested six men for violating the Volstead act.

Schooner With 3210 Quarts of
Liquor in Cargo Seized.
TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 12.—Overseen by prohibition and customs officers in a motor launch 20 miles out, the two-masted schooner "C. C. Jr." was seized after a chase yesterday and brought to this port with a cargo, the officers stated, of 3210 quarts of wine and gin valued at \$30,000. The master of the ship gave his name as Robert Burns of New Orleans. There were four other men in the crew.

ADVERTISEMENT.



Every Cold is
Dangerous—
Begin Taking
Father John's
Medicine at
Once.

HARDING'S SPEECH HEARD IN FRISCO AND NEW YORK

President's Voice Cried
Across Continent
Pays Tribute to Unknown
Soldier Dead.

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The voice of the President of the United States, coming through a loudspeaker at the back of the city hall, was heard so clearly and distinctly that 10,000 spectators held their breath in unconscious expectation that President Harding would step forward, brush aside a few miles of distance for San Francisco yesterday.

"We meet today to pay the national tribute. The name whose body lies before us today is the imperishable soul," said the speaker, and every voice in the great hall died just as it did at Arlington among thousands massed around the unknown soldier's body. "We not whence he came, but on his death marks him with the perishable glory of an American for his country."

Although the glinting of wires could not carry the President Harding's face and beside the coffin across the imagination completed the for the mothers whose sons came home, for the halting who recalled the nameless perhaps as a missing comrade their own squads, and for other worked, gave and waited while struggle went on across the sea. Every note of the band throb of the drum, every call buyer, sank into the ears of auditors as if no telephone wire no copper wires, no great arm but instead merely a dozen open air at Arlington stood in the President.

Great Crowd at Madison
Garden Hear Speech.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The President's throbbing heart of truth still yesterday in reverent to that heart, forever still, was laid to rest with the highest of the world could pay, in the National Cemetery.

A vast crowd in and around Madison Square Garden, obeying

Sonnenfeld's
"The House of Courtesy"

See ALL Sunday Papers
for Details of Our

41st ANNIVERSARY
SALE

—Which Will Begin Next
Monday, November 14th

OVER half a million dollars' worth of new Fall and Winter Apparel and Millinery will be offered at savings that make them veritable "gifts" to the women of St. Louis and surrounding territory.

WHEN THE KIDDIES SUFFER FROM COLDS

CHILDREN'S colds should not be neglected one instant. Have Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey on hand, and give them some as directed. It helps in relieving irritation and loosens that hard packed phlegm. Clears the air passages.

Take Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey yourself for that heavy cold.

Get a bottle from your druggist today, 30c.

Dr. Bell's
Pine-Tar-Honey
for Coughs and Colds

For Colds, Grip or Influenza and as a Preventive, take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO.) 30c.

RESINOL
Soothing and Healing
For Cuts, Burns, Scalds

Taste is a matter of
tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief
that the tobaccos used in Chester-
field are of finer quality (and
hence of better taste) than in any
other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

(of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended)

They Satisfy

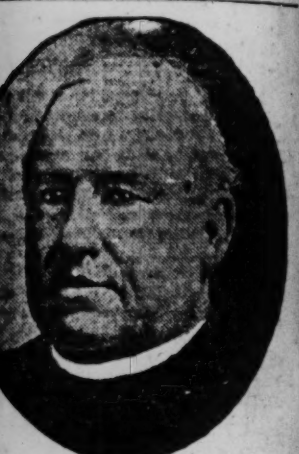
AGENTS SEIZE WINE
VALUED AT \$500,000

ented Liquor Said to Have
en Manufactured for Sac-
ramental Purposes.

Associated Press.
W YORK, Nov. 12.—Wine sup-
ply manufactured for sacra-
mental purposes and valued at more
than \$500,000, was seized yesterday
by 14 federal prohibition agents
at a winery in East Third street,
containing 5555 barrels of the fer-
mented liquor, and arrested six men
violating the Volstead act.

mer With 3210 Quarts of
Liquor in Cargo Seized.
MPA, Fla., Nov. 12.—Overtak-
ing prohibition and customs of-
ficers in a motor launch 20 miles at
the two-masted auxiliary
sloop "C. C. Jr." was seized
on a chase yesterday and brought
a port with a cargo, the offi-
cials, of 3210 quarts of whiskey
valued at \$30,000. The mas-
ter of the ship gave his name as
Burns of New Orleans
were four other men in the

ADVERTISEMENT.



very Cold is
dangerous—
begin Taking
John's
medicine at
No
Dangerous
Drugs

ARY

dollars'
Winter
be of-
them
men of
territory.

HARDING'S SPEECH HEARD IN FRISCO AND NEW YORK

President's Voice Carried
Across Continent as He
Pays Tribute to Unknown
Soldier Dead.

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The
voice of the President of the United
States, coming through a bank of
fog at the back of the civic audi-
torium stage so clearly and distinctly
that 10,000 spectators held their
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that President Harding himself
would step forward, brushed away
1000 miles of distance for San Fran-
cisco yesterday.

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sonal tribute. The name of him
whose body lies before us took flight
with his imperishable soul," said the
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known soldier's body. "We know
not whence he came, but only that
his death marks him with the im-
perishable glory of an American dy-
ing for his country."

Although the glinting telephone
wires could not carry the sight of
President Harding's face and figure
beside the coffin across the continent,
imagination completed the picture
for the mothers whose sons never
came home, for the halting veterans
who recalled the nameless soldier
perhaps as a missing comrade from
their own squads, and for others who
worked, gave and waited while the
struggle went on across the sea.

Every note of the band, every
throb of the drum, every call of the
bugler, sank into the ears of the
auditors as if no telephone receivers,
no copper wires, no great amplifiers,
but instead merely a dozen yards of
open air at Arlington stood between
them and the President.

Great Crowd at Madison Square
Garden Hear Speech.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—New
York's throbbing heart of trade was
stilled yesterday in reverent tribute
to that heart, forever stilled, that
was laid to rest with the highest hon-
ors the world could pay, in Arlington
National Cemetery.

A vast crowd in and around Mad-
ison Square Garden, obeying the

same trumpet call that summoned
the throng at Arlington to attention
at noon, stood with bowed heads,
motionless, for two minutes, offer-
ing prayers for the dead and for
perpetuation of the peace he died to
win.

At the same moment, the city's
wheels of industry droned into si-
lence; transportation ceased, tugs
and ferries idled in the harbors;
telephone service was suspended;
telegraph instruments ceased their
clatter, citizens everywhere—in their
homes, in their offices, in the great
railroad terminals, even on the
streets—stood with bared heads bow-
ed in homage to the symbolic un-
known who had died that they
might live.

Observance of the sacred moment
centered at Madison Square Garden,
where telephonic amplifying devices
had been set up to unite Arlington
and New York.

The great hall, festooned with the
flags of America and the allies, was
packed far beyond its seating capac-
ity of 15,000, and the crowd outside
filled every available inch of Mad-
ison Square Park long before the
first voice came over the wires from
Arlington, announcing that the body
of the unknown was being placed on
the catafalque, and that President
and Mrs. Harding were entering the
amphitheater.

From that moment until the last
tremulous strain of "Tape" died
away, the audience was, in spirit,
with the vast concourse at Arlington.
Every word that was spoken, every
hymn that was sung; descriptions of
the casket with the military medals
of eight nations and with the wreaths
of two nations' war mothers—all
came over the wires to the mourners
in and around the garden.

So securely was the throng held in
the spirit of the services, that when
President Harding, closing his ora-
tion, began the recitation of the
Lord's Prayer, his myriad voices
blended in a thundering murmur of
"Our Father who art in heaven,"
with the vibrant lead of the chief
executive.

Then the bestowing of the decora-
tions—"won in mortality; worn in
eternity"—the measured tones of the
President as he placed the Con-
gressional Medal of Honor and the
Distinguished Service Cross over the
heart of the unknown. Then the
alien tongues of Foch, Diaz, Jacques
and all the other old-world figures
who had come to lay their nation's
honors above the body of America's
hero.

And when the amplifiers broke off
in silence as the procession at last
started toward the sarcophagus, an
announcer at Arlington took up the
story, picturing the solemn "pro-
cession as it wended its way to the
spot where the unknown will sleep
the long sleep.

Then the burial service; the final
placing of wreaths on the tomb and,

after a moment's pause, the crashing
boom of artillery, speaking the na-
tion's last farewell.

Tap!
The audience surged to its feet as
one man, as the mellow sound of the
bugle thrilled through the hall, and
stood breathless until the last echo
had died away.

Scarcely had the crowd worked its
way out of the hall after the serv-
ices, when the martial tread of
thousands was rumbling across Mad-
ison Square Park from Fifth ave-
nue—an Americanization parade, led
by veterans of this and other wars.

The crowd that followed the Ar-
lington ceremonies was numbered in
the tens of thousands. But the
crowds that saw the parade were even
greater. From Washington square,
where the procession started, to Six-
teenth street, where it disbanded,
Fifth avenue was jammed with hu-
manity.

Saloon Not William Sneed's.
Louis Buehlinger of 9201 South
Broadway, St. Louis County, stated
to the Post-Dispatch that he is the
proprietor of a soft drink saloon at
that address, which it was said in
the Post-Dispatch Tuesday, was the
saloon of William Sneed, brother of
James J. Sneed, who was arrested
in connection with the murder of
Clarence Brehm, Sunday morning,
at Schiller's Turnverein, 200 Weiss
avenue, Luxembourg. Buehlinger said
he was a brother-in-law of William
Sneed.

Turpentine Stops Croup

When that terrible choking cough comes,
don't take chances! A child's life may be
at stake! Turpo's magic penetrative pow-
er reaches right down to the seat of the
trouble and breaks up the dangerous con-
gestion—keeps the breathing passages
open!

Science says that nothing penetrates
as quickly as turpentine. New discov-
ery, Turpo, combines all of turpentine's
mysterious penetrating power with other
wonderful healing agents. With such
amazing quickness and thoroughness does
Turpo act that when rubbed into the
chest or throat, a faint scent of turpen-
tine can actually be noticed almost at
once on the breath.

Turpo also quickly stops colds, sore
throat, bronchitis and neuritis. It
instantly acts in relief of burns, cuts, aches,
rheumatic pains, dizziness, lumbago and
sprains. Will not blister, burn or stain.
Don't grapple with croup—GET! Get
Turpo today from your druggist. Don't
be without this Turpentine Ointment con-
taining those other reliable, Neutrol and
Camphor. Turpo—30c and 60c a jar.



Extraordinary Sale of Reliable Furs!

Monday, November 14th

\$100,000 Purchase

EXTRA! See these beautiful garments on living
models in our Broadway and Wash-
ington Avenue windows

Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m.
and 8 to 9 p. m.

A most wonderful opportunity for those who would like
to have beautiful furs at very much underprice.

Furs for the holidays should also be selected at this time

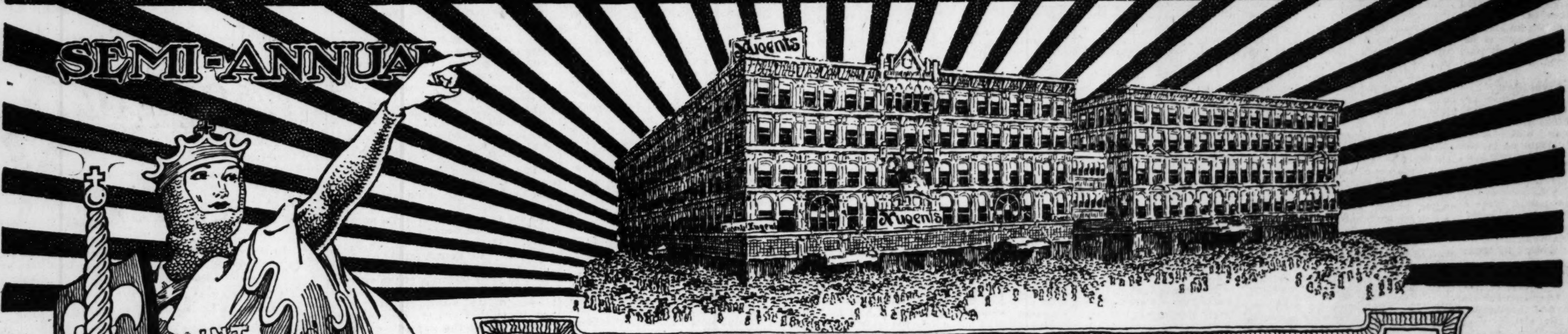
See Sunday's
Papers for
Prices!



See Sunday's
Papers for
Prices!

The Store for ALL the People

Mugent's Economy Sales



Our 9th Semi-Annual Economy Week Begins Nov. 14th

All St. Louisans will welcome the sale, coming as it does on the threshold of winter. It is held at this store twice a year—in mid-spring and late fall—to enable our thousands of patrons to supply their needs for the changing seasons at wonderful savings.

Our buyers have made extraordinary efforts this season to make the sale greater than ever.

\$3,000,000 STOCK OF DEPENDABLE NEW MERCHANDISE

Collected From the Great Markets of the World in Many Cases WAY UNDER PRICE

Special Attention Has Been Given to Heavy Underwear for Men, Women and Children
GLOVES, COATS, OVERCOATS, SWEATERS, BLANKETS, BEDDING, TOYS, HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, MILLINERY, WOOLEN AND SILK FABRICS, LINENS, NOTIONS,
TOILET ARTICLES, LEATHER GOODS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
ART GOODS, INFANTS' NEEDS, CORSETS, ETC.

We have distributed 200,000 wonderful circulars carrying welcome news in
addition to the big double-pages in Sunday's papers. Be sure to be here Monday

THREE CUSTOMERS OF THE EGAN BAR SHOT BY STRANGER

Chauffeur of Taxicab Forced at Pistol Point to Aid Escape of Man Who Fires Through Door.

POLICE LOOKING FOR MISSING WITNESSES

Glass Panel Through Which Bullets Were Sent Was One Shattered in Recent Killing of Constable.

Louis J. Zoppi, 24 years old, of 4964 Botanical avenue, a chauffeur for the Yellow Taxicab Co., early today told the police he was forced to aid in the escape of a man who fired seven or eight shots through a glass door at 11:15 last night and wounded three men who were standing in front of the bar in the saloon at 1409 Franklin avenue, formerly owned by William T. Egan, Democratic City Committee member, who was murdered there by gangsters the night of Oct. 31.

The men wounded in last night's shooting were William T. Egan, 38, 1407 Franklin avenue, a laborer, shot in the right hip; William Dineen, 35, 1516 North Leffingwell avenue, machinist, shot in the left hip, and Frank Abel, 33 years old, 832 South Fourteenth street, bartender in a saloon at Fourteenth and Papin streets, shot in the right thigh. All were taken to the city hospital, where it was said their wounds were not serious.

Others who said they were in the saloon when shots were fired from the outside were Edward F. Boyd, 38, 907 North Fourteenth street, machinist; Charles Nicholson, 28, 4461 Gannett place, oiler, and Walter Finnegan, 31, 3119 Rutgers street.

Unable to find Barker, who has been operating the saloon since the murder of Egan.

Two policemen were at Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue at 11:15 p.m. when they heard seven or eight shots in quick succession. They ran to Egan's saloon, a block away, and found the front door shattered by bullets. This was the same door the pane of which was shattered in the Egan murder case. After the Egan murder new glass had been put in it.

Nicholson, Abel and Finnegan were coming out of the saloon when the policemen arrived. Barker, Dineen and Boyd were inside. Barker, who did most of the talking, said he and Finnegan and Nicholson had arrived at the saloon in a Yellow Taxicab five minutes before the shooting. The taxicab was not there.

Taxi Firm Telephones Police. A short time after the shooting the police received a telephone message from the office of the taxi-cab company. Laying out Zoppi, the chauffeur, could be found at the Jefferson Garage, Twelfth and Locust streets. Zoppi was taken to the Carr Street Station, where he said that at 11 p.m. he received a call at Twelfth and Locust streets to go to the Circle Bar, Twelfth and Chouteau avenue, and ask for Mr. Abel. He went there, he said, and picked up Abel, Nicholson and Finnegan.

On Abel's orders, the chauffeur said, he stopped at the home of Arthur Lancaster, a former Democratic city committeeman and bondsman, at 263 South Twelfth street. Next door to police headquarters. He said Abel went into Lancaster's home and stayed there about three minutes, and then ordered him to drive to Fourteenth street and Franklin avenue.

On reaching the corner, he said, Abel instructed him to drive his machine south on Fourteenth street south of the front entrance to the Egan saloon.

The passengers went into the saloon, Zoppi said, and he remained in the taxicab and had been there about five minutes when a man about 35 years old, and wearing a dark overcoat and a cap pulled down over his eyes, stepped on the running board and pointed an automatic pistol at him and said: "Get out of here quick."

Zoppi said he started the engine and the man got off the running board and walked north to the front entrance of the saloon. Within a few seconds, Zoppi said, he heard seven or eight shots and the sound of breaking glass.

The stranger, still carrying the pistol, ran to the taxicab and jumped into the seat beside him, Zoppi said, and told him to drive south. On orders of the man, he said, he drove south to Lucas avenue, west to Fifteenth street, north to Cass avenue, east to Thirteenth street and there stopped until he reached a vacant lot about half a block south of Cass avenue, where the stranger ordered him to drive across a sidewalk and onto the lot.

Zoppi said the stranger then said to him: "Put out the lights and lie down in front of the seat. We'll be here about 20 minutes." Zoppi said he put out the lights and crouched down between the seat and the dashboard and while in this position he heard the stranger alight from the machine.

After crouching for about 10

Tumulty Tells of Wilson's Renomination in 1916 at St. Louis and the Rising of the 'Hyphen' Issue as a Decisive Campaign Factor

By JOSEPH P. TUMULTY

For 10 Years Private Secretary to Woodrow Wilson

FOURTEENTH INSTALLMENT
S the days of the 1916 convention at St. Louis approached, it was a foregone conclusion that there would be no serious contender against the President for the nomination and that he would win the prize by a practically unanimous vote. While at times the friends of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Clark were hopeful that the President might withdraw from the contest, after the Democrats at the convention were assured that the President was ready to accept a renomination, the field was made clear for the setting of the convention stage to accomplish that end.

It was thought that the St. Louis convention would be a trial of faith, that there would be no enthusiasm in it. This anticipation arose from the idea expressed by many of the devoted friends of the Democratic party, that the cause of the Democracy in 1916 was little less than hopeless. Much of this feeling came from the inordinately high estimate which many placed upon Justice Hughes both as a candidate and as a campaigner. Indeed, many Democrats who had canvassed the national situation felt that without a continuation of the split in the ranks of the Republican party, the road to Democratic success was indeed a hard and crooked one to travel.

There is no doubt that in the opinion of the close friends of Mr. Justice Hughes was the strongest man the Republicans could put forward. The fact that he was resigning from the Supreme Court bench and that he had a remarkably progressive record as Governor of New York added a glamor and prestige to this nomination. I myself, never lost confidence, however, in our ability to win. The congressional elections of 1914, when the Democratic majority in the House was reduced to 35, had greatly dispirited Democratic friends throughout the country and made them feel that the nomination at St. Louis would be a purely formal matter and without fruitful results.

Wilson in Touch With Convention. While the Democratic convention was in session at St. Louis, the President remained in the White House, Robert Doering of 4401 Locust street, telephone communication with affairs there.

What at first appeared to be an ordinary and rather spiritless convention, was quickly changed into a most enthusiastic and fervent one by the notable speeches of Gov. Glynn of New York, the temporary chairman of the convention, and Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky, the permanent chairman.

The keynote speech delivered by Gov. Glynn, contained this ringing defense of the President's policy of neutrality:

"This policy may not satisfy those who revel in destruction and find pleasure in despair. It may not satisfy the fire-eater or the swash-buckler, but it does satisfy those who worship at the altar of the god of peace. It does satisfy the mothers of the land at whose hearth and fireside no jingoistic war has placed an empty chair. It does satisfy the daughters of the land from whom bluster and brag have sent no loving brother to the dissolution of the grave. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for our flag, and die for our flag when reason primes the rifle, when honor draws the sword, when justice breathes a blessing on the standards they uphold."

And Senator James in a masterly oration paid this splendid tribute to Woodrow Wilson:

"Four years ago they sneeringly minutes, Zoppi said, he cautiously raised his head. Hearing no sound he concluded his mysterious passenger was gone. He then turned on the lights and drove to the Jefferson Garage, from which he telephoned to the main office of the taxicab company, telling what had occurred.

Policemen said none of the men found in the saloon after the shooting was known to have a gang record. They do not believe the shots were intended for the men who were wounded, but think it possible that the man who fired the shots was one of the gangsters who murdered Egan and who returned to "get" some friend or associate of Egan's whom he believed to be in the saloon.

Police Will Try to Close Saloon. Police Captain Stinger said today that he would undertake to force the closing of the Egan saloon. He called attention to the fact that since the closing of the Excise Commissioner's office, power to close saloons is undelegated.

Capt. Stinger said that he would post a policeman at the saloon door to question anyone who entered and if the person entering was a known police character to arrest him. He said this instruction was given to the policemen on the last night of the shooting of Egan, but that change of patrols was being made at the hour of last night's shooting and this accounted apparently for the gathering of persons in the saloon and the opportunity offer for shots through the door.

In St. Chicago Streets. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A drop of 18 degrees in temperature last night gave Chicago its first real winter weather. Ice covered the streets, which had become filled with slush and water from a snowfall the past two days.

Describes the Origin of the Phrase, "He Kept Us Out of War," and Says President Never Used It Because He Knew How Perilously Near We Were to War Even Then.

called Woodrow Wilson the school teacher; then his classes were assembled within the narrow walls of Princeton College. They were the young men of America. Today he is the world teacher, his class is made up of Kings, Kaisers, Czars, Princes and potentates. The confines of the schoolroom circle the world. His subject is the protection of American life and American rights under international law.

The saving of national life, and the freedom of the seas, and without orphaning a single American child, without wounding a single gun, without the shedding of a single drop of blood, he has wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield, an acknowledgment of American rights and an agreement to American demands.

These eloquent utterances prepared the way for the great slogan of the 1916 campaign, "He kept us out of war."

Not Wilson's Own Slogan. The President himself never used that slogan, however. From the first declaration of hostilities in Europe he realized the precarious position of the United States and the possibility that, whether we would or not, we might be swept into the conflict.

As early as August, 1914, he expressed his anxious apprehension that something might occur on the high seas which would make our neutrality impossible. He emphatically believed at that time that America's neutrality would best serve the interests of the world; he respected the American tradition of non-interference in European quarrels; with his almost mystic ability to assess and understand the opinion of the people of the country at large he knew that the American people did not want war; in his comparative seclusion he read the mind of America clearer than did the "mixers" of the Pullman smoking compartments who mistook the clamor for intervention among certain classes along the North Atlantic seaboard for the voice of America at large; while the German rape of Belgium stirred his passionate indignation, he knew that there was no practical means by which the United States could stop it, that we could not immediately transport armies to the theater of war, and that public opinion, especially in the West and South, was not prepared for active intervention; and in addition to all this he was genuinely, not merely professionally, a passionate lover of peace. But with all this, he, realizing the magnitude of the war, had already glimpsed its wider significance, which caused him to say later that "This is the last war of its kind, or of a kind that involves the world, that the United States can keep out of. The business of neutrality is over."

He saw that if the war should continue long, as it promised to do, our participation might be inevitable; that the American tradition of isolation forever destroyed by circumstances beyond human control. With patience mingled with firmness he trod his difficult path, doing all he could to keep us from getting involved without sacrificing fundamental principles of human and national rights, but he neither believed nor pretended to believe that he could give guarantees for the future. Nor did any of those who were closest to him make rash promises. For instance, the Cabinet officers who actively participated in the campaign were careful to say in their speeches that he had done all that a President could do honorably to keep us out of war and that he could be depended upon to continue in the future the same course so long as it should prove humanly possible, for "peace" was not merely a word on his lips but a passion in his heart, but that neither he nor any other mortal could "look into the seeds of time" and say what would be and what would not be. The event was on the knees of the gods. Those who spoke with responsibility adhered strictly to the tense of the verb, the past tense, "kept." None, rashly used, explicitly or by implication, the future tense "will keep."

In strictest truth they recited what had been, and from their knowledge of the President's character and convictions, said that he would not be driven into war by the clamor of his critics; that he would refrain from hostility so long as it was humanly and honorably possible to refrain.

The President had sent Secretary of War Baker to the convention to represent him before the various committees and to collaborate with the Committee on Resolutions in the preparation of a suitable platform. Shortly after Mr. Baker's arrival in St. Louis the question of the attitude of the convention and the party toward the "hyphen" vote came up for consideration, and there were indications that certain members of the Committee on Resolutions were inclined to ignore the matter of the hyphen and to remain silent on this grave issue.

While the Committee on Resolutions was meeting at St. Louis, it was reported to me by Mr. Henry C. Campbell, one of the editors of the Milwaukee Journal, and a devoted friend, that the Democratic party, through its representatives on the

Committee on Resolutions, was engaged in "pussyfooting" on the hyphen issue and that this would result in bitter disappointment to the country. At the time of the reply of the telephonic message from St. Louis the President was away from town for a day and I called his attention to it in the following letter:

The White House, Washington, June 13, 1916.

Dear Governor: It is clear, as the editorial appearing in this morning's New York World says, that the "hyphenate vote is a definite factor that cannot be disregarded"; and that from the activities of the German-American Alliance every effort, as their own supporters declare, should be made to elect Justice Hughes. That there is abundant proof of this is clear, so that he who runs may read. This is evident from the attitude of the German-American press and from the statements of professional German agitators and from the campaign that has been carried on against you from the very beginning.

I have not read the platform to be proposed by you. The only part that I have any knowledge of is that which you read to me over the telephone some nights ago; that had to do with the question of Americanism.

Frankly, your mention of Americanism in all your speeches with declarations found in the Bull Moose and regular Republican platforms. The characteristic of all these references to Americanism is vagueness and uncertainty as to what is really meant. I believe that the time has come when the Democratic party should set forth its position on this vital matter in no uncertain terms. Efforts will soon be made, from stories now appearing in the newspapers, by the professional German-Americans to dominate our convention, either in an effort to discredit you or to have embodied in the platform some reference to the embargo question, or a prohibition against the sale of munitions of war. We ought to meet these things in a manly, aggressive and militant fashion. It is for that reason that I suggest an open letter to the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, setting forth your position in this matter, so that the convention may know before it nominates you the things for which you stand. Mr. Baker at the convention will doubtless say when the representatives of the German-American Alliance make their appearance, asking for consideration at the hands of the committee of their resolutions. As soon as they do, it appears to me to be the time for you to set forth your position.

I discussed this matter over the telephone yesterday with Mr. Henry C. Campbell, one of our devoted friends and editor of the Milwaukee Journal. Mr. Frank Polk, counselor of the State Department, tells me that he was discussing this matter with Mr. Nieman of the Milwaukee Journal, and that Mr. Nieman made the statement that both parties were "pussyfooting" and that he did not support the Democratic party unless its attitude in this matter was unequivocal. When Mr. Campbell discussed this matter with me over the telephone, I told him to send me a telegram setting forth what he thought ought to find lodgment in the platform by way of expressing our attitude in the matter. This morning I received the attached telegram from Senator Huston, expressing Mr. Campbell's and Mr. Nieman's views. The President's attitude in this matter was unequivocal. When Mr. Campbell discussed this matter with me over the telephone, I told him to send me a telegram setting forth what he thought ought to find lodgment in the platform by way of expressing our attitude in the matter. This morning I received the attached telegram from Senator Huston, expressing Mr. Campbell's and Mr. Nieman's views.

As a result of the Huston telegram, the President wired Secretary Baker, insisting upon the definite and unequivocal repudiation of the hyphen vote. The President's "fighting" telegram to Baker, which contained the substance of Huston's telegram, resulting in the insertion in the platform of the following plank:

"Whereas, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or to cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever, by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome processes of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country. We, therefore, condemn the activities of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intim-

SOCIALISTS' VIEWS ON CONFERENCE EXPRESSED

Kate O'Hare and Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker Among Speakers at Odeon.

Distrust of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, which opened at Washington today, was expressed by speakers at a Socialist "disarmament demonstration" at the Odeon last night, at which the principal addresses were made by Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker of Chicago and Kate Richards O'Hare of St. Louis, both of whom were convicted during the war period of having made utterances calculated to cause insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty in the military and naval forces of the United States.

Tucker's 20-year sentence was reversed by the United States Supreme Court and Mrs. O'Hare was released on a commutation by President Wilson after serving 15 months of a five-year sentence in the Jefferson City penitentiary.

The attendance filled the lower floor seats and part of the balcony of the Odeon, which has a seating capacity of about 2000. In addition to the speeches the audience heard with marked approval the singing of "The International" and "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier."

Socialist Editor Presides.

Gottlieb A. Hoehn, editor of the Socialist newspaper, "Labor," presided over the meeting and made an opening address in which he predicted that Socialists in a short time would obtain control of the United States Government, after which the "rule of capital" would be overthrown and the workers would control all industry.

Hoehn asserted that the world was still as militaristic as ever. "Even now, while we are assembled in the cause of peace," he said, "they are having a pageant, and ball at the Coliseum, not in celebration of peace, but in glorification of militarism and war."

The Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, an extremely rapid talker, gave vigorous expression to the Socialists' distrust of the arms conference. He asserted that the men who are sitting in the conference are the same men who plunged the world into war through political and diplomatic intrigue and predicted that the conference would be dominated by the same "capitalistic interests" which brought about the war for selfish ends.

Peace, he asserted, could never be obtained by proclamation or by conference agreement so long as the capitalist system prevails. He asserted that all wars are based on economic conditions created by frontier and tariff barriers and said these conditions would never be removed until nationalism should be supplanted by internationalism, with all industries controlled by the workers and with the workers of all the world enjoying the full fruits of their labor. Under such conditions, he said, there could be no possible economic cause for war.

Holds Tariff Causes War.

Tucker devoted much of his time to an argument that American war of the revolution and the Civil War were not waged for liberty or for the freedom of slaves, but because of the revolution, he said, was the British stamp tax and the real cause of the Civil War was South Carolina's assertion of its right to pass a nullification act which would set aside the Federal law and permit the State to make its own tariff schedule. "The tariff as an underlying cause of war could not exist," he said, if capitalism which uses the tariff for the protection of its pocketbook could be wiped out.

Mrs. O'Hare appealed to the Socialists not to permit appeals to their emotions, but to outward reason in their estimate of the value of the arms conference. She said this appeal to emotionalism was used to elect Woodrow Wilson a second time on the strength of the slogan: "He kept us out of war," and that it was used throughout the war period and afterwards in the preliminaries to the Peace Conference to make the people believe the war was fought to make the world safe for democracy, though she asserted it was really "a capitalist's war."

Internationalism with control of all industries by the workers, she said, would be the only solution and the only guarantee of lasting world peace. She praised the present Government of Russia, which she called "The Russian Republic," and said that American workers must do what the Russian workers have done. If this could not be done by "peaceful and rational methods," she said, it must be done "through the shedding of blood."

The meeting voted approval of a telegram to be sent to President Harding asking for the release of Eugene V. Debs and all political prisoners.

MEN TRAPPED IN FIRE IN SUBMARINE ARE RECOVERING

Navy Officer and Six Men Were Far Below Surface When Flames Started.

By the Associated Press. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.—Seven men, one an officer, some of whom were overcome by smoke and others burned when the flames broke out in the United States Navy submarine L-4 Thursday, were reported yesterday to be recovering at the submarine base hospital at Los Angeles harbor. The men were taken out in the forward compartment batteries of the L-4 while she was traveling from San Diego to Los Angeles, and was far below the surface.

M'CORMACK PAYS \$150,000 FOR PICTURE BY FRANZ HALS

Singer Purchases Painting From Collection of the Polish Minister to France.

By the Associated Press. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—John McCormack, the singer, has paid \$150,000 for the "Portrait of a Man," by

Franz Hals, it was learned today. The Hals painting, from the collection of Count Zamoycki, Polish minister to France, is on its way to the country. Many other great paintings have been sent to America this year and art dealers predict that this will bring back the pre-war demand in framed pictures. The total of paintings bought abroad this year already runs into millions.

We Are Facing a Crisis; Not of Churches, Nor of Creeds, But of Morals and Character and Freedom

It is vitally important to us, our children, and our nation that we meet this crisis intelligently and in the spirit of service.

Come and Hear the Talks by Rev. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, D. D., OF NEW YORK

AND Rev. PALFREY PERKINS OF WESTON, MASS.

EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SATURDAYS

Week of Nov. 13 Church of the Messiah UNION AND ENRIGHT AVS. REV. JOHN W. DAY, D. D., PASTOR

Week of Nov. 20 Church of the Unity WATERMAN AV. AND KING'S HIGHWAY. REV. GEORGE R. DOSSON, P. D., PASTOR

Ask Them Questions No Collection UNITARIAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS MISSION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Headquarters, Room 208 Commercial Bldg.

606-08 Washington Avenue Thru to Sixth Street

It Begins Monday, What Is

without question

One of the Most Important Coat Sales

Announced This Season Which Offers Actual

\$75 COATS \$36

\$65 COATS

\$55 COATS

\$50 COATS

\$45 COATS

In many respects this sale equals our last two big Coat events, in which we shattered many old-time traditions as to the possibilities of Coat selling.

Ask your neighbor about Kline's Coat sale. We know you'll not want to miss this one after hearing his opinion.

See tomorrow's Post-Dispatch for complete particulars. Then see these Coats in our windows Sunday.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations, "Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Peppermint, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

PEACE OR THE SWORD?

*The Nations Meet in Washington Today!
A World Looks On—Anxious—Hoping—*

*"Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hope of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"*

Washington Will Be the Capital of the World During the Arms Congress.

There the question will be decided whether the civilized peoples of the world are to abjure war, and whether the battleship and siege-gun are to become as obsolete as the Roman catapult. Hundreds of millions are watching anxiously. The great Conference is being discussed in every civilized country on earth. What are they all saying about it? What are their hopes, and fears, and criticisms, and demands? It is necessary not only to know our own mind, but to know also the viewpoint of all other peoples, especially of those most vitally concerned in the outcome.

Therefore the Literary Digest has gathered from all the four corners of the earth the opinions of statesmen and people, as reflected in their press. This is one of the great features of the *November 12th issue, now on sale.*

The Composite Mind of the British Empire

is disclosed, as from that far-flung "dominion over palm and pine" come evidences of a spontaneous entente between the English-speaking peoples of the earth. The Literary Digest presents the views of *England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India* and the *British West Indies.*

MANY STARTLING FACTS, known to the Conference, will influence any action it may take. These facts are not easily accessible to the public. Without them intelligent discussion is impossible. There is *one way to get a comprehensive grasp of the many facts* which must be weighed and related before any conclusion can be reached. THE LITERARY DIGEST has with great care gathered these facts, and made them plain with diagrams, pictures, charts, and maps, in its *ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 12th*, which is

A VERITABLE MAGAZINE ENCYCLOPEDIA ON DISARMAMENT

It has permanent value and you will want to keep it for frequent reference during the sessions of the Conference. The edition necessarily is limited and will be sold out quickly. Buy your copy from your newsdealer at once. Every number of The Literary Digest during the next few months will keep you fully posted on the developments in and out of the Conference, as one feature of its world-wide service which some five million Americans are now enjoying from week to week.

The November 12th Issue Contains Accurate Information on

Problems to Be Attacked by the Conference
The Navies of the World—Today and Tomorrow
Six Million Men Under Arms Today
What the World War Cost in Blood and Gold
The Burdens of War Taxation and the Problems of Finance
What the World's Leaders and the Foreign Press
Are Saying About the Conference

Former Attempts at World Disarmament
The Fearful Inventions in War Gases
Comparative Air Navies of the Nations
Army Discipline as Spiritual Murder
The Peace Crusade Uniting Creeds
Close-Up Glimpses of the Delegates
Explanatory Catechism of the Conference

A Remarkable Double-Page Colored Map Showing the International Situation in the Pacific and Far East

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The Literary
Digest

The Literary Digest

For a
Single Dime
at the
News-Stands
Each Week

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

Hals, it was learned today, is painting from the collection of Count Zamoyaki, Polish Minister to France, is on its way to this country. Other great paintings have been sent to America this year and dealers predict that this season will bring back the pre-war dealings in art pictures. The total of pictures bought abroad this year runs into millions.

Not of Churches, of Morals and Freedom

men, and our nation that
in the spirit of service.

Talks by
AN, D. D., OF NEW
YORK

KINS OF WESTON,
MASS.

SATURDAYS

Week of Nov. 20

Church of the Unity

ERMAN AV. AND KING'S HIGHWAY

GEORGE R. DODSON, PH. D., PASTOR

No Collection

EN'S LEAGUE

VE COMMITTEE

Commercial Bldg.

Thru to
Sixth
Street

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Actual

36

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sales. We know you'll
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Fletcher's

RIA

has borne the signs
been made under his
ears. Allow no one
elts, imitations and
its, and endanger the
inst Experiment.

our baby with a
use for yourself.

TORIA

or Castor Oil, Pare-
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a constant use for the
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arising therefrom.
Bowels, aids the as-
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er's Friend.

ure of

30 Years

DISPATCH

LOW PRICED SHADES

LOW-PRICED SHARES
FEATURE CURB TRADE

Low.	Close.
75	78
1 1/2	1 1/2
50	50
3 1/4	3 1/4

Trend Generally Is Irregular—
Oil Shares Continue in Lead

at Week-End.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 22.

92 93
83 85
17 113-10
14 15
25 26

44	44	leaders. Continued good outside buying was
35	37	in evidence in Standard Oil of Indiana and it
18	21	touched another new high record. There was
5%	5%	also a fair demand for Ohio Oil and Pacific
70	71	Pipe Line.
6	6	Acme Packing came to life in the simulta-
29	29	neous group and was firm with dealings.

larger than in some time. Profit-taking was noted in Texas Gulf, which was slightly earlier. The coal stocks were generally quiet and steady.

Changes in the mining issues were confined within small limits. Dealings especially in the low-priced shares were fairly large.

Bonds continued steady to firm, although

there are indications of profit-taking in some
instances.

48 1/2 80
01 102
00 100
99 99 1/2
00 100

COTTON FUTURES LOWER
ON LIVERPOOL DECLINE

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The cotton market showed renewed weakness at the opening today, owing to the decline in Liverpool and the continuation of the selling movement which had been started by the unex-

probably contributed to the opening decline of 2 to 2 1/2 points, which carried January contracts down to 10.40c and March to 10.35c, or about 24 to 30 points below Thursday's closing. There was some fresh buying as well as a good deal of covering for the

week of, below the 16½¢ level, however, and 15 to 20 points of the opening losses were recovered.

The moderate demand in evidence around the 16½¢ level for January was soon supplied. The market was weak later, settling off to 16.00¢ for January and 16.10¢ for March. The close was only at a net decline

102 1/2
 96 1/2
 101
 98 1/2
 101
 100 1/2
 101 1/2
 105

of 30 to 40 points
 Cotton futures closed easy, December,
 16.15c; January, 16.08c; March, 16.10c;
 May, 16.05c; July, 15.70c. Spot quiet; mid-
 dling, 16.70c.

New Orleans Spot Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Spot cotton quiet; 72c lower; sales on the spot, 160 bales; low middling, 13.75c; middling, 16.25c; good middling, 17.25c.

St. Louis commission houses said the following prices today in farmers and country shippers for round lots of the various articles (small orders are usually quoted higher):

EGGS—Fresh country candied, 45c; do. cases returned, 47c; southern and ordinary

Butter—Creamery extras, 44c; standard, 37c; firsts, 36c; seconds, 30c; packing stock, 25c.

CHEESE—(Per pound): Northern twins at 19 1/4c; singles at 30c; Longhorns at 21 1/4c; daisies at 21 1/4c; Y. A. at 21 1/4c; prima at 21 1/4c; Swiss at 40c to 55c; brick at 25c.

104% a
98% b

108% a
109% a
102% b

LARGE CULTRY—Fowls 4 lbs. and over,
21c; fowls, light, 14c; cocks, 15c; cull chick-
ens, 8c; broilers, 25c; spring chickens, 25c;
leghorns and black springs, 19c; old turkeys,
34c; cull turkeys, 20c; cocks, large, 25c;
small and dark, 20c; geese, pound, 22c; old
guineas, \$3.50; young guineas, 1% pounds
and over, 38c; voups, guineas, 1% lbs., 30.50

44 1/2 lb under 11 lbs. not wanted.
 46-48 1/2 lb PHOENIX and SQUARE—Live pigeons.
 35 1/2-36 lb \$1 per dozen; common live squabs at 75c per doz.; dressed squabs 60c per lb.; small and dark at 40c per lb.
 50 1/2 lb VEAL—Choice 110c-140 pound at 8c 1/2c per lb.; 150-170 lb. at 6 1/2c per lb.; 180-220 lb. at 5 1/2c per lb.

32 1/4 n
 32 1/4 n
 32 1/4 n
 32 1/4 n

78 1/2 b	CABBAGE—Bulk, \$45 to \$50 per ton.
	CARROTS—Home-grown, 15c to 20c per
	CARROTS—Home-grown, 15c to 25c per
	dozen bunches; 75c per box; New York
82 1/2 b	CAULIFLOWER—California, \$1.25 to \$2.
	\$1.75 per crate; New York crates, \$1.
	CELERY—Michigan

ment

New York 2-3 crates, \$3.50 to \$4.00
EGGPLANT—Florida 1½-bu crates, \$2.50 to \$3
GARLIC—Louisiana loose, 5c to 11c per pound
GREEN ONIONS—Home-grown, 70c to 15c per dozen bunches
HOPE

OATS.		\$6 per 100 pounds for No. 1. \$2.50 for No. 2.	
Rec.	Ship.	LETTUCE—Home-grown. 20c to 50c per bu box; California iceberg, 75c to \$1.25 per crate.	
95	25	\$2.25 per crate.	
171	188	MUSTARD GREENS—Home-grown. 10c per box.	
132	87	ONIONS (100 lbs.) California.	

129	14	ONIONS—(100 lbs.)—California, white,	147
29		\$3 to \$6; Ill. red, \$2.50 to \$3; Indiana red,	
		\$4.50 to \$6.50.	77
14	18	PARSNIPS—Home-grown washed, 75c per	
8	6	bu box.	
29	2	STRING BEANS—Mississippi bu hampers,	
26	2	\$1 to \$2; Alabama short hampers, \$1 to \$2.	
14		SQUASH—Home-grown Hubbard, 60c to	

10	50¢ per bu box; numpkins 50¢ per 100 lbs.	
12	SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown 25¢ per-	or
6	muda, 40¢ to 50¢; nancy hall, 55¢ to 75¢;	or
21	white, 40¢ to 50¢; yellow 75¢ to 85¢ per	or
48	bu box; red nansensend, 85¢ to 75¢; Ten-	or
50	nessee nancy hall, \$1.10 per bu nancy.	
58	TOMATOES—California, \$1 to \$2.50 per	or
	bu box.	

TURNIPS—Home-grown, 15c to 20c per dozen bunches; 25c to 35c per box. 98
 GUMBO—Louisiana dwarf, per hamper, 54
 PARSLEY—Home-grown, 20c per dozen bunches. 54
 POTATOES (100 pounds)—Colorado brown beauty, \$1.95 to \$2.07 1/2; Red River acacia, 2.27

russet	onions, \$1.35 to \$1.75; Western russet but	
Thurs.	banks, \$2.25 to \$2.55; Minnesota cobbler,	
	\$1.40; white, \$1.18 to \$1.25; Montana	
	russet burbanks, 92 to 93.10.	
14.00	RADISHES—Home-grown 12 1/2 lbs. 50c per	
	dozen bunches; white, 25c.	
8.47	RUTABAGAS—Home-grown, \$1.10 to	
8.69	\$1.35 per 100 lbs.	

	BALSIFY—Home-grown.	\$5c. to 45c. per
	dozen bunches.	
7.30	SPINACH—Home-grown.	30c. per bushel or
7.62	box; bushel baskets, 25c.	
	FRUITS.	
	APPLES—I Idaho Jonathan.	\$5.25 to \$5.50
	bbi measure—round boxes,	

Wine	California Beauty, 500 per ton	Wine
say, \$5.50	per bbl.; Colorado home	Beauty
\$5.50	per bbl.; same, 55 per bbl.	same
Beauty and Jonathan, 55 per bu	same	
Eastern bald wine, \$4.75 per	bu measure	
Washington boxed	Jonathan, 55.40	
CANTALOUPE	California	
\$1.25	per crate; Colorado honey	Dev, stan-
and \$1.25		

10.00	CHAMBERLAIN'S	Jersey, 4 barrel crates, 100
10.10	\$8: Wisconsin,	\$16.00 per bbl.
10.00	ORANGE—	California Valencia, \$2.50 to
10.00	\$0 per box,	Florida Valencia \$3 to \$4.00
10.00	per box.	

Produce Elsewhere

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 11,075; creamery higher than extras, 43½¢@44¢; creamery extras (92 score), 43¢; firsts (88 to 91 score), 37¢@44¢; packing stock, current make No. 1, 36¢.

16.65 —Firm; receipts 14,102. Fresh gathered
extra fowls, 83@87; fowls, 88@93. Cheese
16.61 —Irregular; receipts 1,612; State whole-
16.53 milk flats, fresh specials, 21 1/4@22; do av-
16.10 erage run, 21c; State whole-milk fresh twins,
specials, 22 1/2@23 1/4; do average run, 21c.
Live poultry—Firm; fowls 22@24. Dressed

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Butter, higher; creamery extras, 45 1/2c; firsts, 39 1/2c; seconds, 33 1/2c; standards, 33 1/2c. Eggs higher; receipts, 6010 cases; firsts, 28 1/2c; ordinary firsts, 23 1/2c; miscellaneous, 20 1/2c; refrigerator extras, 31 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Potatoes—Russets 17 1/2 cwt.; total 12 1/2 cwt. 1547; Red 17 1/2 cwt. 1547; River China 17 1/2 cwt. 1547; Northern white bulk, 17 1/2 cwt. 1547; Golden Wonder, 17 1/2 cwt. 1547.

WHEAT	KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12.—Butter, un-	64
changed; eggs, is higher; hams, 50c; sac-	61	
onds, 90c. Poultry, unchanged; beans, un-	42	
changed; springs, unchanged to 1c higher,	0	
10c; turkeys, unchanged.	64	
◆		
Lined Oil		

In lots of 1 to 4 barrels at \$50 per gal-
lon for raw and \$35 for boiled.

Flaxseed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Flax-
seed, No. 1, \$1.10; No. 2, 90c.

Flow, DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—(Special)
12 1/2 c \$1.88 1/2 c 1.80

...necessarily cause, recommends or in-
speculation advertised. The buyer must

SALESMEN WANTED
SALESMAN—Only experienced men can show successful past record in local automobile dealer. Please write to
class advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR
ALL GRADES of coal at low prices. Free with
Basic Stamps free with

SALESMEN—The largest commission kind in the world is operating in your neighborhood. If you are in business beyond, you cannot afford to overlook this proposition. Come around to see us. Both phones.

8:30 to 9:30 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.
Bank of Commerce Bldg.

MEAT SALESMEN—Experienced
St. Louis and suburbs; steady
experience; excellent opportunities.
Post-Dispatch.

SECURITY SALESMEN—Men
with producing ability, clean
records.

W. W. Mullins—Owner.
CANS—Extra heavy, tapered—
one per pound; 100 lbs. per
case. A. B. B. Co., St. Louis.
A. B. B. Co., Jackson, Miss.

SALES—Bertrains in sales. Howe
103 St. Charles St.

SALE EXPERTS—Thoroughly
trained. Service department. Howe Scale
Co., St. Louis.

YOUNG MEN—Fits for day or night work. Apply 1101 High., 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p.m.

BUSHELWOMAN—One who is
of doing alterations and repairs
ladies' and gents' old clothes. All
come treated strictly confidential.
243, Post-Dispatch.

CHAMBERMAID—\$1.00; or
D. Egan, 6 N. 11th st.
CHOCOLATE DIPPER—
iere's Confectionery, 232 Co.
East St. Louis
COOK—First-class; high wage
position 2254 Waterman st.
COOK—White girl for cooking
\$1.50;
barr.
chairs, 75c;
come and see u
\$3.50. At
Co. 17th and Papin sta.
COAL RANGE—75. \$5 up; 50 b
Miss Franklin.
COAL RANGE—Where, good con
at bargain. 3214 St. Vincent.
CLOTH ROOM SET—Queen Ann

aged; reference good home
4464 Maryland. Forest 3224

COOK—Experienced, white,
quired; good wages. \$120

COOK—Experienced, white,
quired. 5757 Lindell. Call

GIRL-To assist with housework. Palm St.

GIRL-Experienced in retail housework. Easton.

GIRL-Good, white, for general housework. no laundry. 789 Ashbur.

GIRL-Good. German. for general housework. call after 4 p.m.

FURNITURE-Hoover vacuum cleaner, ironing board, chairs, dressing table, costumes, top hat. M. Berg. 6855 Delmar. Apt. 11.

BEAUTY-Beautiful Miss enamel, new \$3.95. Vernon.

WRINGER-With bench. for 2 to 3 persons. \$3.95. Astoria.

FOR SALE
FURNITURE—Five rooms, beautiful, new, complete. Rent \$50. 720 Clara, 3d floor. For sale 30933.
FURNITURE—Four rooms, perfect, excellent condition; accessories complete. Carpet, chaser may retain flat. For sale 31170A. Castleman.

HOUSEGIRL—Woman; 40 yrs. old; cooking; small family; at home. Forest Park bl. **HOUSEGIRL**—White, for work; no laundry; small family; Minnesota av. **HOUSEGIRL**—Experienced white assist with housework; no laundry; per week, Benton, 410R. **HOUSEHOLD GOODS**—Furniture, carpets, dishes, dwellings, large or small. 4444 1/2 Pacific, Belmont 2984. Pleasant

WORKERS—Whites, experienced, for child; references required. No phone. Delmar 186.

OPERATORS—To sew on plain machine. Well-Katier Mfg. Co., Inc. 1001 N. 1st St. Delmar 186.

FRESH FEEDER—One with feeding job areas. Delmar 186. Box H-334 Post-Office.

FURNITURE—Wid. Carpets, bed room, Delmar 186. 6901W D.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady has had 10 years' experience on a billing machine; state salary expected. **Ref. H-12-1**

WOMAN—To assist in book with experience. **2948**

YOUNG LADY—Billing and bookkeeper; give ref.

Swelling: large or small loss. **Price**. **Orcutt**, **Cahany** 6030, Del.

FURNITURE **Wid.**—Large or entire contents of flats or residence taken in exchange for moving. **Harvey and Moving Co.**, 3016 Victor 745 Grand 330.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS **Wid.**—

AGENTS WANTED—Ladies, make extra money

Specialty Co., P. O. Box 1918, B.
Mo.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESLADY—To write furnished for
fine opening. Apply 9 to 11 A.
wright Bldg.

ANIMALS

WANTED

MED DOG Wid.—Better; good
color; price no object; reply
your dog when and where it can
Box H-138, Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCE

W. F. Sampson, Springfield, Mo.
PERFECT—Write Herman Pack.
Des Moines, Ia.

BOOKS AND PERIODICS

WILEY—The self-interpreted Bib-
lical Language.

MACHINE SHOP EQUIPMENT For sale.
plates must be bargain. See
Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

AUTO REPAIR SHOP—Complete
tools for 6 cars, complete equipment.

CLOTHING

WANTED

APPAREL Wtd.—20,000 suits,
men's shoes hats, dresses, light
paid, also call. Phone Lindell 4
Mar. 2903. H. Aspinwall, 4218 P.

APPAREL—25,000 suits, overcoats,
shoes, dresses, etc., for sale.

ing, pressing & repairing, and
leaving city. 5097 Arsenal.

CONFECTIONERIES—Two confection-
cigar, tobacco and nut stores.
the good business; act quick; no
either one to sell; make own
8 Broadway.

DELICATESSEN—Must be sold.

FOR SALE
Salesmen's sample, horse
mink stores, 76 in. \$55
314 314 Victoria Bldg. 4th and 5th

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

GROCERY—Good location; down
vestibule. 4636 Harney av.
OIL STATION—On street, making
ing. greasing station. 1711
RESIDENCE—For sale or lease

RESTAURANT—Doing good business.
Franklin.
RESTAURANT—A bargain; low rent; particulars call 331.
RESTAURANT—Fully equipped; industrious city, 4 miles from

SEE Central Business
sell; reasonable terms.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CASH REGISTERS—Harrison & Co.
cash registers. Howe Scale Co.
Charles St.

PATENTS

USE these advertisement under the
SYNDICATE of PROFESSIONAL.

SEWING MACHINES

SEWING MACHINE—golden oak
JAN. 1891

PECAN'S "EPICURE" TAPEX. THE LARGEST, MOST DELICIOUS ABSOLUTELY INCREDIBLE. Try our "Epicure" sample containing four matchless variety machines shell removers. The only one!

Wm. H. Sloss; & Wm. H. Sloss; & Wm. H. Sloss;
Tues. 8.00; & Wed. 10.00; 1910
large quantities or cheaper,
lower prices. THE CAPITAL
CO., Austin, Texas.



quantities of cheaper grades at lower prices. THE CAPITAL PECAN CO., Austin, Texas. (8)

ROADSTERS FOR SALE

K-Roadster; late model; run short on roadster enthusiasts. Excellent heat buy in town; \$425; easy terms.

Spender; a real bargain, a \$600 Admiral, Ford Dealers, 2315 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63103 (cc)

Auto Co. 3667 Olive St.

1961 Ford Mustang 1961, starter big open curtain slide body \$235; can be used as a pickup truck. Motor Co., 1001 Locust St., open evenings

Locust—Ton truck; cash open express body \$235; can be used as a pickup truck. Motor Co., 1001 Locust St., open evenings

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

LOOK! READ THIS

Now is the time to get a real bargain, because the weather is a little cold and the demand for cars is slow. We are offering giving this away! Even if you don't need a car now, you can save \$200 to \$300 on any car you select, store it up and use it in the fall.

	Price	Down		Price	Down
Haynes 6 Touring	\$350	\$100	Haynes 6 Chummy	\$375	\$125
Miller 6 Roadster	325	75	Nash 6 1920 Touring	950	300
Miller 6 Touring	325	100	Overland 6 Touring	400	150
Removable Top Roadster	325	100	Overland 6 Roadster	475	160
6 Touring	375	100	Cole Aero Eight Sport	1,250	400
6 Touring	375	100	Overland 6 Roadster	475	160
6 Touring	385	100	Hudson 1910 Spender	1,150	400

Bring a small deposit and we will hold the car you select. We give you 12 months to pay. We don't charge you one cent extra for interest, insurance, commissions, etc.

PHILEM MOTOR

FORD - 1035 N. GRAND

OLIVE 3136-Roomy with board, in private family.

SOUTH

CITTENDEN 3438A-Nicely furnished room, well heated; excellent views. Grand \$4.00 wk. (cb1)

LAFAYETTE 4156-Room, board; all conveniences. \$3.75 wk. (cb1)

LAFAYETTE 2800A-Pleasant room with view, heat, bath, phone. \$3.75 wk. Venetian. (cb1)

MISSOURI 1951-Room and board. (7) wks. (cb1)

PINE AND BOARD-Champion Hotel's best food for gentlemen who will appreciate hearty meals, board optional. Grand \$33.50 w. (cb1)

WEST

CARRANE 5075-Lovely south room, twin beds, also single room, better than excellent. \$4.00 w. Gentile. (6)

DELMAR BL 5448-Room, board; bath; warm, modern, reasonable. (cb1)

EASTON 5765-Large front room, sleeping; breakfast; very reasonable; best of location. (cb1)

HAMILTON 1270-Nice and comfortable room, all conveniences if desired. (cb1)

LINDEL CT 3942-Well furnished, modern, clean, pleasant. \$4.00 w. modern conveniences; excellent taste. (6)

MCPHERSON 4204-Nicely furnished room, reasonable. (cb1)

MCPHERSON 4210-Attractive, southern front; near bar; private. (cb1)

MCPHERSON 4097-Large housekeeping room, all conveniences; fireplace; running water; hardwood floors; view. (cb1)

TAMBLE 6334-Single housekeeping; home. \$3.75 w. (cb1)

TAMBLE 6334-Single sleeping room; conveniences. \$3 per week. (cb1)

NEWBERRY TERRACE 5454-Single housekeeping; also sleeping rooms. (cb1)

NEWBERRY TERRACE 4512-Warm rooms; good table; convenient. (cb1)

OLIVE 4184-Furnished room; sleep; warm, modern, reasonable. (cb1)

OLIVE 3791-Private room; housekeeping. End 5134 (cb1)

FORST 2027-Single sleeping room. (cb1)

PERKINS 5816-Sally breakfast if desired. (cb1)

RHEIN-Desirable room in private strictly first-class. Furnish \$21.50 w. (cb1)

SHAWNEE 5765-Very nice, clean, strictly very good neighborhood. (cb1)

[illegible]

SALE
We have
the fine
Grand
Liberal
Hotel
on
Main
street,
Cash
for
\$360
and
hard-
wood
floors
no. 118
at
\$1.00
per
sq. ft.
Get
secret
info.
Call
45-0000

MAKE LOANS to people holding steady positions in their field. Money without effort or indolence.
Come made quickly and confidentially without the usual red-tape. Loans sometimes as high as amounts from \$100 to \$1000.
Probably you are not equipped with a penmanship which demands highly creditworthy or cash. Write for more details. Send postage to come in and see us.
We deal with you
Our charges are low for the lowest and best connection by far. Write for details.
24 hours a time.
We have men and women who are well assured of every integrity and confidence in their work.
We are connected with the
CAPITAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.
ROOM 1504
825 N. OLIVE ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
PHONE CLAY 4-5555

MONEY WANTED
MONEY WIS- - will sell finest loans and reliable securities to you.
Call 45-0000
per amount. Box O-197, F. D.

STOCKS AND BONDS
WE BUY LIBERTY BONDS
At highest market prices. 1207 Olive St. (at)
LIBERTY BONDS bought at market value, whether you have them in your possession or will loan them. We also buy U.S. Government Securities, U.S. Savings Bonds, Industrial, Loan Corp. 7-11-18, and Government Bonds.
Call 45-0000

ST. LOUISANS FIND
WILSON "FULL OF PEP"

James E. Smith, David R. Francis and Edward F. Goltra Call on Former President.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Three St. Louisans—James E. Smith, former Gov. David R. Francis and Edward F. Goltra, Democratic National Committeeman—paid a visit to former President Wilson at his home on 8 street yesterday afternoon, and found him, as one of them said, "full of pep and looking fine."

The visitors sent in their cards without having made an engagement, and were promptly received by Mr. Wilson. They found him sitting in his library surrounded by his books. He shook hands but did not arise from his chair.

"You see," he apologized, smilingly, "I have a game leg."

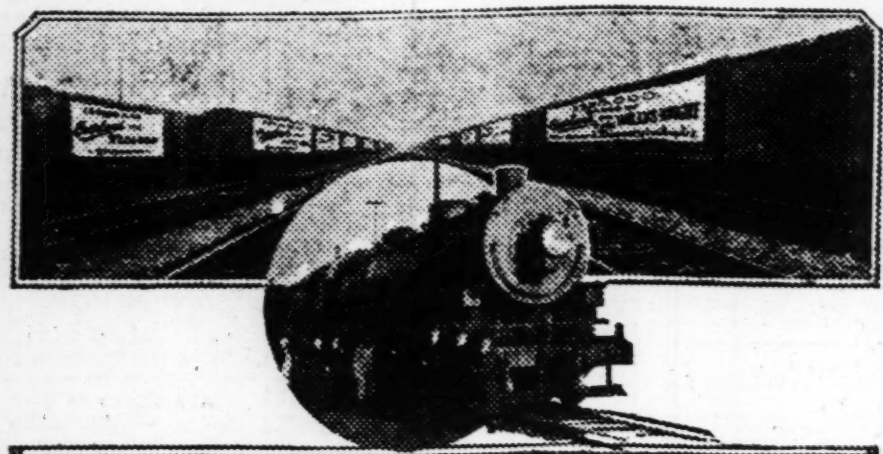
Mrs. Wilson came in after a few minutes and the four chatted for about 20 minutes on a variety of topics. The former President expressed the earnest hope that world peace would be established, deplored the social and economic breakdown in Russia and said, in a casual reference to the arms conference, that he hoped it would be successful.

The St. Louisans congratulated the former President on the ovation given him during yesterday's procession. Mr. Wilson is quoted as having replied that the reception, coming as it did in the midst of a funeral procession, was somewhat embarrassing to him.

The visitors expected to find the former President worn out after his experience of the morning, but were pleasantly surprised to see that apparently he had suffered no ill effects. His cheeks were ruddy and his voice animated. The improvement in his health since he left the White House struck them as remarkable. His mind impressed them as being as clear and active as ever.

Coming out of the house, the visitors met a crowd of disabled soldiers that had gathered to cheer the former President. Mr. Wilson came out and made a brief talk. The crowd gave him, the St. Louisans reported, a "wonderful ovation."

Two Records Broken!



**Largest Trainload of the Year
\$500,000 Shipment**

In solid train of 86 cars—Toledo to Los Angeles
New railroad record—seven days to Pacific Coast

Overland

\$595

f. o. b. Toledo

WILLYS-KNIGHT

\$1525

f. o. b. Toledo

**Business is good with Willys-Overland
WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.**

FACTORY BRANCH—LOCUST AT 234

Telephone: Belmont 75, Central 4119.

AUTHORIZED ST. LOUIS DEALERS:

Westgate Automobile Co., Westgate and Olive St. Road, Mill Motor Co., 5005 Gravois Ave.

Reduction in Price of
United States Tires

☐ The United States Tire Company has made, effective November 10, a reduction in prices of its full line of tires and tubes, including Royal Cord and Fabric Tires for passenger cars, and Solid and Pneumatic Tires for trucks.

☐ This announcement is made at this time to facilitate dealers in making their plans for 1922.

☐ New prices are available to the public all over the country, through the established dealers who handle United States Tires.

United States Tire Company

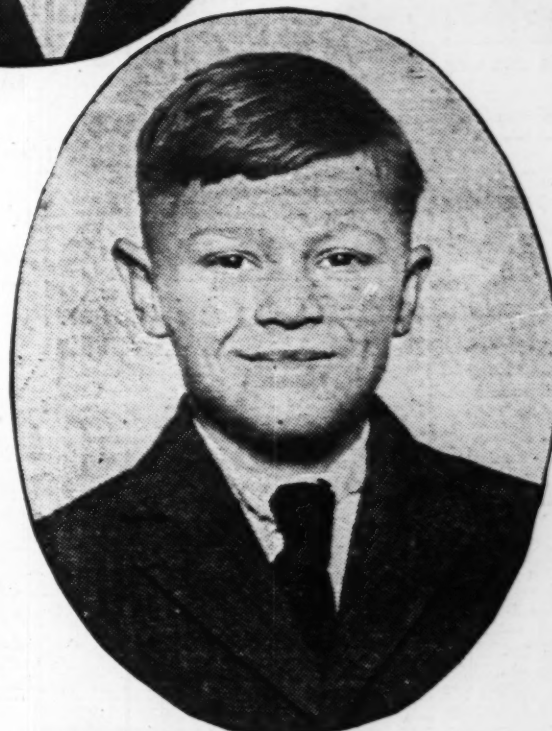
St. Louis Branch—3149 Locust St.

Belmont 675

Central 647



ROY DAVIDS,
5500 Easton.



MARION WAINWRIGHT,
608 Centerville Av.,
Belleville, Ill.

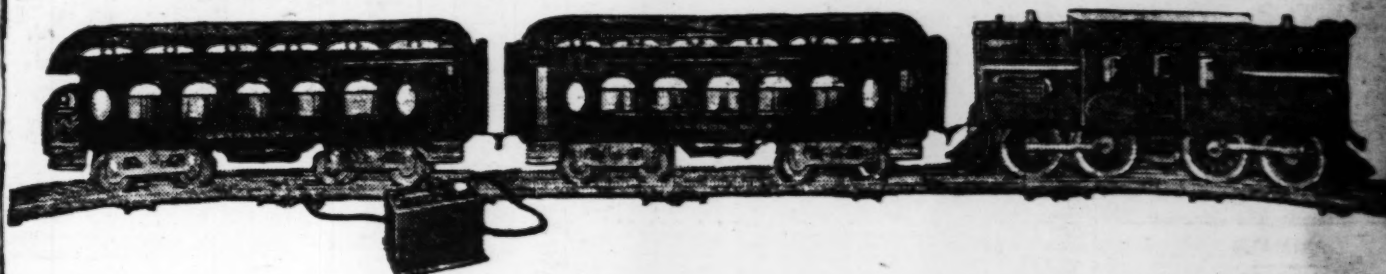


CLIFFORD MOOG,
3220 N. Eleventh St.

**FREE
LIONELS
—F-O-R—
Three More
"Lively Lads"**

**Don't
Envy
Them—
Emulate
Their
Example
and
Earn a
Free
Lionel
Outfit,
Worth
\$52.25**

**A Thousand of These Sets FREE to Hustling Boys
Pay Nothing! Collect Nothing!**



The outfit includes Locomotive, Pullman Car, Observation Car, 16 feet of track in 12 sections—straight and curved—and a transformer that supplies the electric current from an ordinary electric light socket, in just the right voltage for safe, low cost operation. (Dry cell batteries may be used if preferred.)

The locomotive has two sets of drive wheels, each 2 1/4 inches in diameter, connected in pairs and driven by separate motors.

The train length is 48 1/2 inches. It is 4 inches wide and 6 inches high. The entire outfit weighs 21 1/4 pounds. Unusually attractive in finish and sturdy in construction, it is truly a masterpiece among electric toy railroads.

Sample outfits are on display in the window of the Cunard Line offices, 1135 Olive St., and in the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Toy Dept. Actual Retail Value is \$52.25!

With our distribution limited to 1000 sets, every boy eligible to enroll under our plan should start today to earn a LIONEL ELECTRIC.

Offer will be withdrawn not later than Dec. 24th, 1921—earlier if a thousand sets have been distributed before that date.

**Here Are
the Terms
of the
Offer—**

**Read
Carefully**

15 subscriptions are required—each for 6 months. No extra credit for yearly subscriptions.

New subscriptions are required—from persons not now reading the Daily POST-DISPATCH, whether purchased from newsboy or news dealer, or delivered by carrier.

Daily subscriptions are required. No credit allowed for Sunday POST-DISPATCH subscriptions. A Sunday POST-DISPATCH reader who has not been reading the Daily POST-DISPATCH may subscribe through you under this plan.

Verified subscriptions are required. We investigate the validity of the order and the subscriber's responsibility. All orders are received subject to acceptance by the POST-DISPATCH.

Home-Delivered subscriptions are required. Business district readers are better served by newsboys and cannot be included under the terms of this offer. This makes necessary a definitely restricted area, and orders will not be accepted for delivery within the district bounded:

ON THE NORTH BY CASS AV.
ON THE SOUTH BY CHOUTEAU AV.
ON THE WEST BY GRAND AV.
ON THE EAST BY THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Offer is open only to boys who are not identified with the sale or distribution of the POST-DISPATCH, and who reside within St. Louis carrier delivery limits, including East St. Louis, Belleville, Granite City, Venice and Madison, in Illinois; and Kirkwood, Webster Groves, Florissant, Valley Park and Maplewood in Missouri.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

POST-DISPATCH Circulation Dept.:

Send instructions for getting a \$52.25 Lionel Electric Train Outfit without paying or collecting any money.

I promise to abide by the requirements of your offer.

I understand, fully, that all orders are subject to your acceptance.

I will not tender orders from persons who now read the daily POST-DISPATCH—whether purchased from a newsboy, news stand or carrier.

I am not identified in any way with the sale or distribution of the POST-DISPATCH.

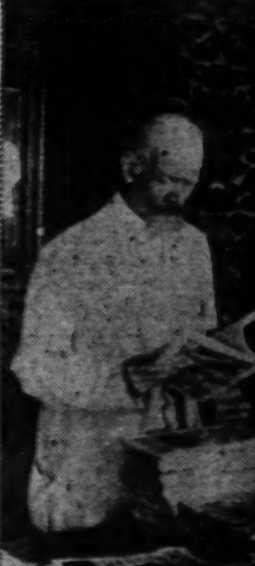
NAME

AGE

ADDRESS



The four women to the American press. Left to right: Mrs. Katherine P.



Maxim Gorky (in sent from Finland ed.)



The Prince of Wales his train for



The four women members of the advisory committee to the American delegates to the Disarmament Congress. Left to right: Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minnesota, president-general of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan of New York, and Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of California.



Maxim Gorky (in the center) examining magazines sent from Finland to the soviet "Home for the Learned."



Airplane view of the giant superdreadnought of our navy, the California, lying in San Francisco harbor.



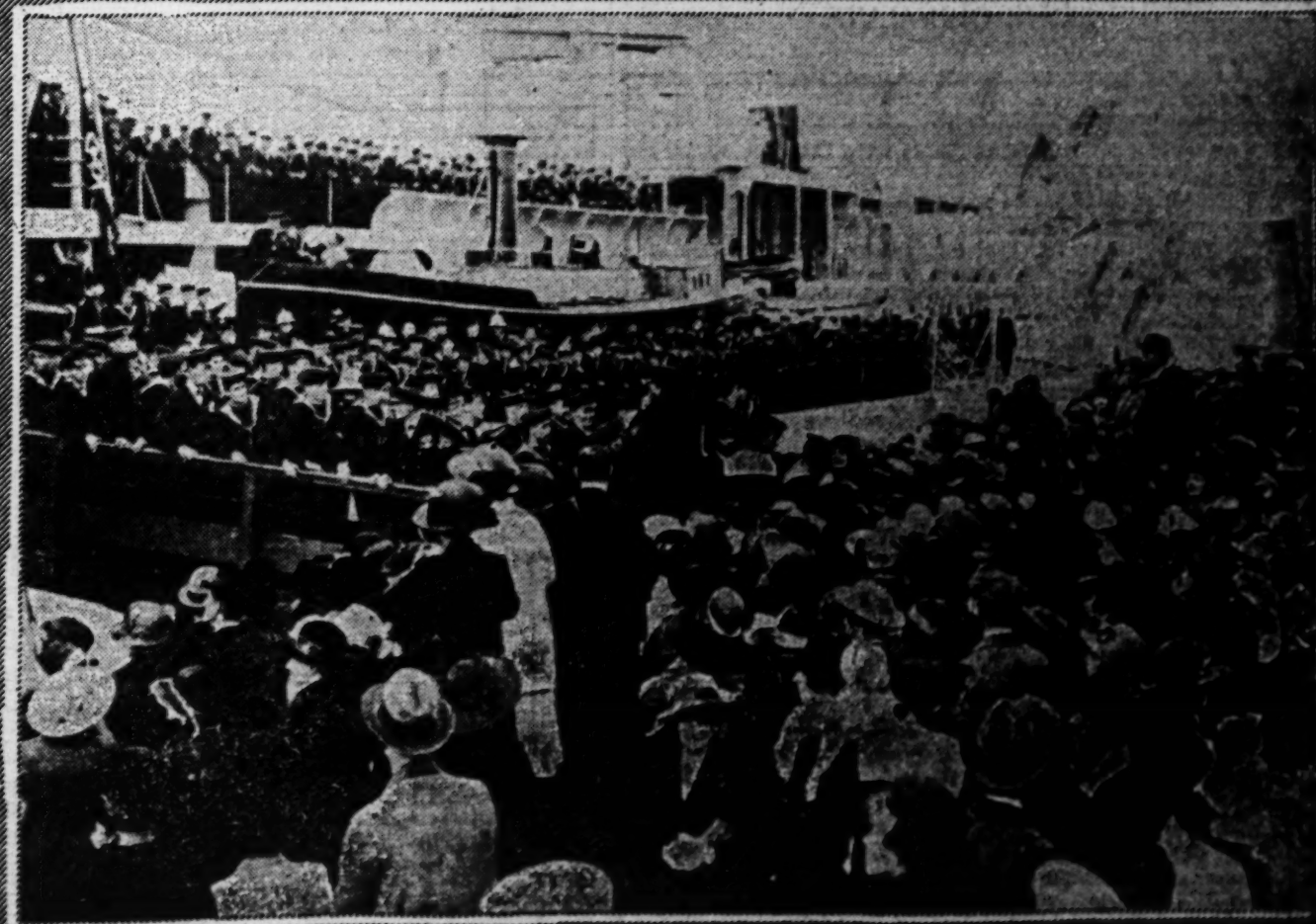
France's naval and military advisers to her disarmament delegates, Admiral Le Bon and General Bua leaving the French embassy in Washington.



Bride in an exclusive New York society wedding, Miss Adelaide Kip Rhinelander marries Julien St. Charles Shackno.



The Prince of Wales bids adieu to his father, mother and sister before sailing for India, just before boarding his train for Portsmouth, where he went aboard the battleship "Renown."



Throng at Portsmouth docks bids Prince of Wales goodbye as he steams away for India on the "Renown."

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



THE WOES OF WEALTH.

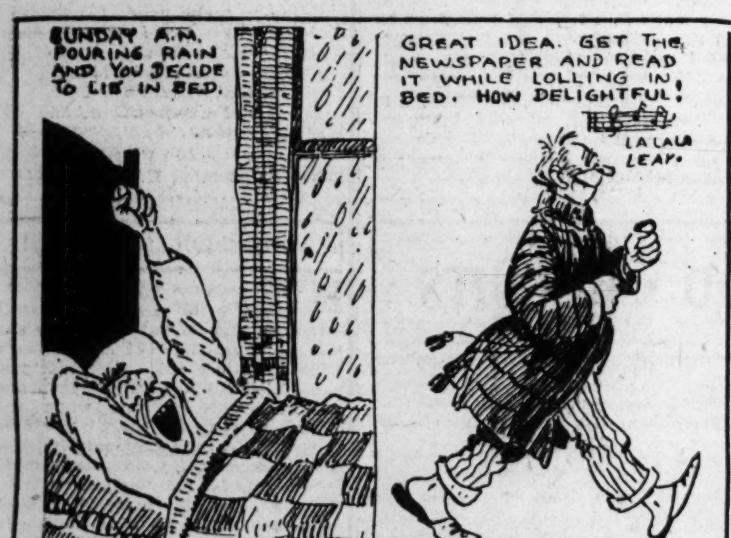
One day I got the money down
I'd hidden in a closet,
And took it to a bank downtown
To place it on deposit.
I thought, when it was safely stowed
I'd be no longer troubled
And ease my shoulders of their load,
But now my fears are doubled.

I see the bank cashier each day
He often passes by me,
And I am worried at the way
The fellow seems to eye me.
His glance is not exactly bad—
I don't know what to call it—
He merely looks as if he had
My money in his wallet.

Last month he bought a brand new Ford
And had his cottage painted,
Inside and out, and hard-wood floored,
And I—almost fainted.
And when he said he'd planned a trip
To Cuba—where it's sunny—
Said I, "I knew the bird would skip
There goes my hard-earned money."

He's back again—my cash is still
Entrusted in his keeping.
But now and then a hideous chill
Comes through my system creeping.
I'm sure that he is qualified
To fill his high position,
But if he were an angel I'd
Still view him with suspicion.

HOW TO START THE DAY WRONG—By BRIGGS



MUTT AND JEFF—NOW, THAT'S WHAT WE CALL AN INSULT—By BUD FISHER

(Copyright, 1921, by M. G. Fisher. Registered U. S. Patent Office.)



S'MATTER, POP?—A SUGGESTION FOR EDISON—By C. M. PAYNE

(Copyright, 1921, by C. M. Payne.)



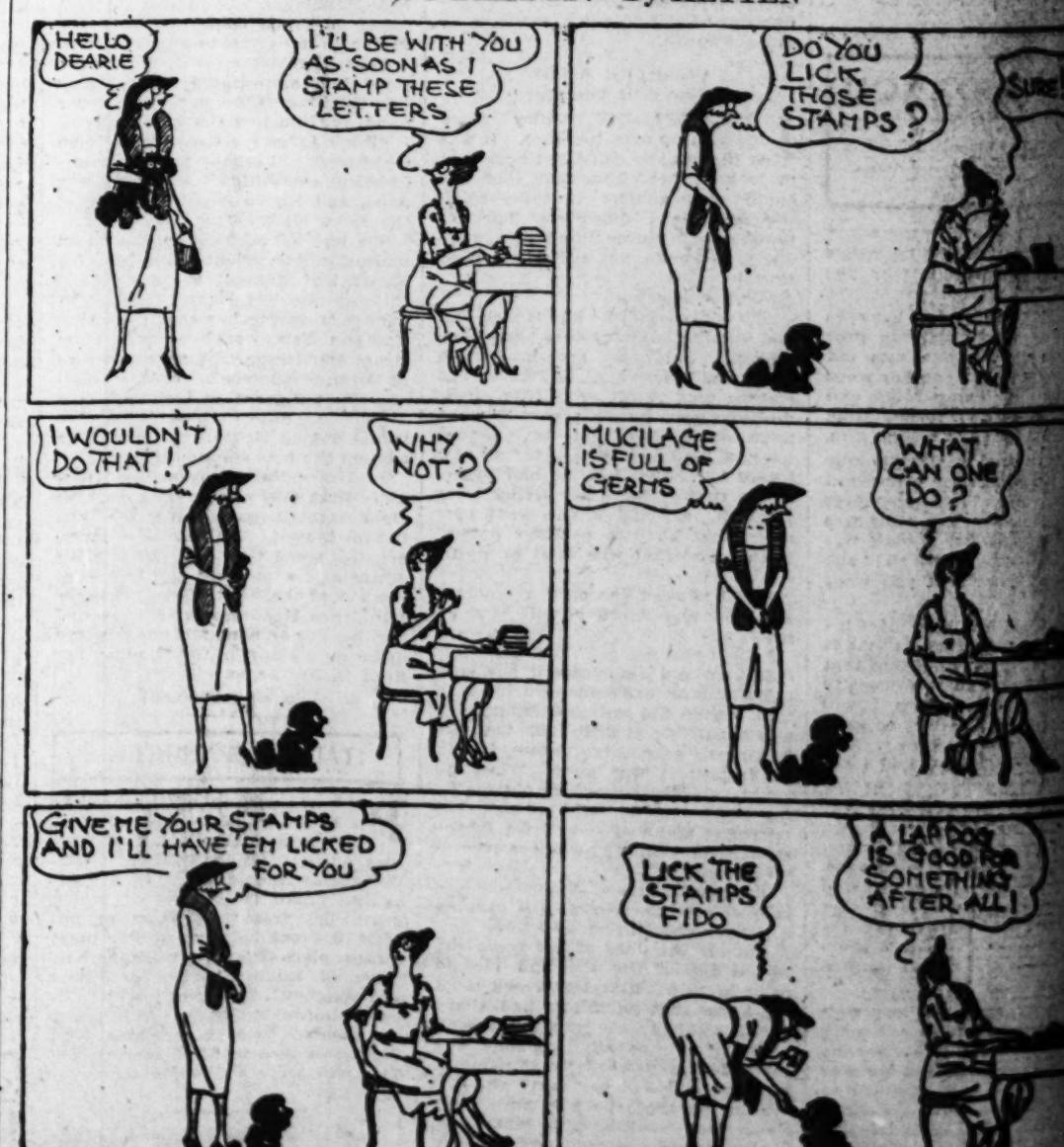
LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 749,601—By RUBE GOLDBERG

(Copyright, 1921, by Rube Goldberg.)



THEY THOUGHT DAD HAD THE D. T.'S, BUT NO!—By FONTAINE FOX

CAN YOU BEAT IT?—By KETTEN

Twelve Th
Offers To
See First Wan

VOL. 74. No. 72.

AMER



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR

KROGER COLLECTOR
ROBBED OF ABOUT
\$2250 BY 3 MENFred Kassman Held Up
Front of 4226 College
avenue, Beaten and For
Into Hallway.

The robbers obtained approximately \$2250 in a holdup last night at 1:30 o'clock of Fred H. Kassman, 38 years old, of 3848 Michigan street, a collector for the Kroger Baking and Grocery Co., in front of College avenue. They inflicted several scalp wounds on Kassman, their revolver butts.

Kassman had left the Kroger store at College and Carter avenues and was proceeding to another store at 3909 Lee avenue, when three men stepped from a hallway. One stepped in front of him, pointing a revolver at his abdomen. "Keep your mouth shut," the man said with an oath. The two other men stepped behind him and, pinning his arms, forced him into a hallway between 4226 and 4228 College avenue.

The man in front of him struck him on his head and one of the men behind him struck him a second time. "Hit him again," said one of the men behind. "Aw, he's enough," the man in front replied. They took a satchel in which Kassman has been carrying his collections which he said he believed have been about \$2250 and \$250 checks.

Kassman staggered into a nearby residence and the occupants called the police, who took Kassman to hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Later he gave a detailed description of the man in front to the police.

Kroger Baking Company's Office Held Up. George Gesselschlag of 2212A Market street walked into the Kroger Market Police Station at 9:10 p. m. and reported that as he was on his way home from a Kroger store at 2226 Dodder street, of which he is manager, three men had robbed him of \$2250, the store's receipts.

When he said, stepped from an alleyway between 2226 and 2228 Montgomery street and St. Louis avenue.

By Two Men/ \$2250 Taken. Two robbers obtained approximately \$2250 from the office of the Kroger Baking Co. at 1202 N. Main street yesterday at 1:30 p. m.

Upon their entry they asked Margaret Davin, who was in charge, if there was any chance for winning her to call the manager, John H. Henschamp of 4228A Fair avenue.

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

IN
DAILY